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			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
B.I.COROMANDEL	4632	F. H. Seymour	11th June.
* GANGES	4236	T. F. Creery	18th ,,
B.I.INDIA	3000	R. F. Briscoe	25th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	2nd July.
B.I.ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th ,,
* GANGES	4236	T. F. Creery	16th ,,
B.I.PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheeler	23rd ,,
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	30th ,,
B.I.BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	6th Aug.
* GANGES	4236	T. F. Creery	13th ,,
B.I.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	20th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	27th ,,
B.I.ROME	5845	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.

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Bombay, 15th May, 1897.

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Steamer,	Captain,	Tons.	To Sail on
ORION	G. Morovich	2,341	1st July 1897.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
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GISELA	L. Brolich	4,260	12th June.

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Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

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FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 10th June, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,698 tons, on or about 12th June.

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S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, on or about 18th June.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

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W. R. HAMILTON,
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5th June 1897.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 181 OF 1897.

ABDUL KASSUM EBRAHIM and others the firm of EBRAHIM NURDIN and Co. .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

LADKIBAI and others the firm of HURJIWAN MOHAN and the heirs of HURJIWAN MOHAN DECEASED.....Defendants

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of the Firm of HURJIWAN MOHAN and to the creditors of Hurjiwan Mohan, deceased, that the plaintiffs have filed this suit on behalf of the said Creditors and that a meeting of such creditors will be held at our office on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., to consider what steps should be taken for the protection of the interest of the Creditors.—Dated 5th June, 1897.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 120 of 1896.

Mr. John A. Smith and others.....Plaintiffs.

Vs.

The Carpet Manufacturing Trading Co., Ltd., of Ahmedabad .....Defendants,

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 p.m. at the their sale rooms, at 21, Meadows Street, on account, and at the risk of the abovementioned defendants, in pursuance of decree obtained by the Plaintiffs and Judge's order, the following:—A lot of Ahmedabad-made very rich carpets of various patterns and designs.

Each piece will be put up for sale to suit intending purchasers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th June, 1897. Auctioneers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 mahogany cottage pianoforte by Hopkinson.
5 cases hop ale.
33 kerosine oil cooking stoves.
13 kerosine oil round stoves, 1, 2 and 3 wicks.
On account of the concerned—
1 case containing 10,000 Manilla cigars No. 2.
On account of the concerned, ex s. s. Peshawur—
40 R. K. & Co.—3-5—3 cases containing eau de cologne, breast exhausters, teats, teething necklaces, thermometers, sanitary towels, vinolia cream and powder, drugs, mechanical toys, &c.

ex s. s. City of Edinburgh.

N. R. B. K. and Co. 1—1 case harness furniture.

ex s. s. India.

P. M. A. ½—2 casks each 60 dozens empty opal pots with covers.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Mahomed Bharmull.

A quantity of enamelled were, consisting of round dishes, plates soap dishes, and tumblers.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. J. E. Boucher, consisting of samples of hardware, games, Coffin furniture saddlery and harness, stoves, picture, papers, stationery and books, carriage fittings, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong-built double-seated brougham.
1 serviceable office-shigram.
1 strong serviceable victoria.
1 dog-cart.
1 fast grey Arab horse.
1 English-made gentlemen's saddle by Davis.
1 safety bicycle with pneumatic tyres.
1 handsome strong bay Arab horse going in harness.
Any any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 130 CHESTS OF GREEN HYSON TEA.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Shu Lalloo Hurchund and on account and at the risk of Shu Burjivan Mohandas, the undermentioned 130 chests of green Hyson tea:—

No. 10-6 chests, each 69 lbs.
No. 11-68 chests, each 75 lbs.
No. 12-25 chests, each 58 lbs.
No. 13-11 chests, each 58 lbs.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 8th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction as 2 drawing-room suites, lined velvet ottomans, ladies' and gentlemen's writing tables, 4 strong-made double bedsteads, dining table, chest of drawers, book case, glass cupboards, one American orchestral organ, one ebonized cottage piano in good order, etc., the property of a furniture merchant closing business.

The property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LIBRARY.

On a date to be hereafter fixed, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Marine Street, Fort, valuable Library, consisting of standard books on English literature, English history, logic, moral, and mental philosophy, political economy, biography, European history, English poets annotated, Latin and Greek classical authors, Works of Shakespere, Standard Dictionaries, Encyclopedia, concordances and other works of reference, including the latest editions of the Encyclopedia Britannica, 25 volumes, Chamber's Encyclopedia, 10 vols., Encyclopedia Dictionary of the English Language, 7 vols., Balfour's Encyclopedia of India, 3 vols., the new Aldine edition of the Poets, Historical Works of Banke, Alison, Gibbon, Grote, Lecky, Macaulay, Froude, Buckle, Freeman, Campbell, Mommissen, Philosophical Works of Plato, Aristotle, Cicero, Hums, Locke, T. H. Green, Kant, Hegel, &c., also the Histories of English Literature by Morley, Shaw, Craik, Arnold, Chambers, Saintsbury, Gorse, Brooke, Ward, &c., Histories of Philosophy by Erdmann, Stocker, Sotwegler, &c., the property of R. P. KARKARIA, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the books will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th June, 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS at the G. I. P. Railway Victoria Terminus Station.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, &c.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Edgington House, Mazagon, very valuable and handsome substantial made artistic household furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts and others of the latest design and best workmanship, very rich crockery and glassware, best electro-plated ware, a first-rate mahogany fullsized slate Billiard table by Thurston in good order with patent marker attached, balls, cues, &c., a handsome ebony cottage piano by Rose and Co., nearly new, a first-rate double barrelled gun by Blanchard, one half-plate camera by Lancaster complete, a Singer's sewing machine, very rich Persian carpets, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, oil paintings and pictures, a handsome light victoria nearly new with Lee spring in good order, one strong-built victoria, a handsome strong waler gelding, 7 years old, believed to be sound, a strong Arab horse, 8 years old, a Ladie's straight seated saddle covered with chamois leather and patent safety stirrups, gentlemen's saddles, sets of single harness, &c. The property of P. G. ASHDOWN, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved substantial made household furniture also Rutnagherry and English-made furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best electro-plated ware, one first-rate rosewood semigrand pianoforte by "Schiedmayer" in very good order, very rich table ornaments, rich Brussles, Persian and Cambay carpets, brass telescopic lamps, brass bedstead, valuable carved screens, three and five-light gas chandeliers, Indian armoury, Japanese cabinets, one iron fire-resisting safe on stand, one handsome strong English-built four-seated open carriage by "Kesterton," in very good order, one-strong-single-seated office brougham, one handsome strong Madras built buggy in very good order, one pair of handsome chesnut Arab horses, both go in single and double harness, one handsome bay Arab regularly ridden by a lady, goes well in harness, sets of brass-mounted double and single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of A. BREUL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 7th June, 1897.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES

At Dhobie Talao, known as the Dhobie Talao Market, and other adjoining Buildings.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Dutoobhoy Ebrahim, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Haji Mahomed Hajee Oosman, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the deed of mortgage, dated the 11th March, 1893, the following valuable landed properties:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of pension tax land or ground, together with the messuages, chawls, shops and stables and other buildings standing thereon, known by the name of Dhobie Talao Mental Bazaar, situate, lying and being at Dhobie Talao, outside the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 2,970 square yards or thereabouts, situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 176, new No. 1531, old survey Nos. 20, 22, 23, new survey Nos. 82, 68 and 262, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward Nos. 2383, 2545, 2381A 2522, 2536, 2537, 2557, 2535, 2539, 2540, 2381, 2541-42, 2543, 2063, 2062, 2532-33, 2544, 2546, 2534, 2061, 2536, 2534, Street Nos. 101, 103, 165, 2745, 29, 47, 49, 51, 61, 21, 23, 25, 28, 30, 50, 90, 91, 93, 95, 97, 58, 60, 62, 68, (1) 72, 71, 62, 64, 68, 70, 9, 11, 13, 15, (2) (3), 17, 19, 56, 58, 50, 7, 5, 87, 89, 4, 25, and which said property is bounded as follows:—On or towards the north by Parsee new Agiary, on the south by the properties of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Babajee Vithoba Moray, Pestonjee Cowasjee Choksey, and Narayan Bhowjee, on the west by Trinity Chapel Street, and on the east by Girgaum Road.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of pension tax land or ground, situate, lying and being at Dhobie Talao, outside the Fort, together with a range of chawls and other buildings standing thereon, admeasuring 638 square yards or thereabouts, situate in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 240, new No. 1786, old survey No. 20, new survey No. 8263, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward C. Nos. 2378-79, 2461, 2463, 2465, 7660, Street Nos. 179, 83, (1) (2) (3), 48, 50, and which said property is bounded as follows:—On or towards the north by the properties of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Babajee Vithoba, Pestonjee Cowasjee Choksey, and Narayen Bhowjee, on the south by the properties of Mahomed Hajee Sulleman, Chintoo Chapwalla, Balerishna Sazba, Parsee Agiary, and Bomanjee Cowasjee Cursetjee Dady, on the west by Trinity Chapel Street, and on the east by Girgaum Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakordass, Dharamsey, and Cama, solicitors to the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON, &c.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions from the Superintendent, Port Trust Docks, to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Victoria and Prince's Docks premises—

A quantity of sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, twists, etc., etc.:—

2 bales grey dhoolies.
1 case white mulls.
2 bales grey jaconets.
On account of the concerned—
46 pieces damaged twill lining.
Few pieces damaged white sarries.
1 large mirror in gilt frame.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Fazul Noor Mohomed Thanawalla—
65 cases glassware.
1 case lanterns.
29 cases earthenware.
3 cases lamps.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 7th June, 1897.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English an Indian Designs made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 7th proximo, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 29th May, 1897.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF PASSENGERS COMING INTO BOMBAY.

ON and after SATURDAY next, the fifth instant, all PASSENGERS, of all Classes, coming into BOMBAY by through Trains, that is, by Trains from Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Poona, and Raichur, will be MEDICALLY EXAMINED at KALYAN STATION, by Medical Officers appointed by Government, and any of these Trains which are now timed to stop at Demauli, Diva, Mumbra, Bhandoop, Ghaut Cooper Coorla and Sion will cease to stop at those Stations after the fourth instant.

Passengers for those Stations, by through Trains, should alight at Kalyan, and proceed to their destinations by a subsequent Local Train.

Passengers joining through Trains at Thana will be examined as they enter the Station.

All Passengers, by all Local Trains, except those holding Periodical Season Tickets, or Free Residential Passes, will be Medically Examined at Sion.

The Notice dated the fifteenth of April last, is hereby cancelled.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the fourth of June, 1897.

THE SCOTTISH HIGH SCHOOL at BYCULLA and the JOHN CONNON HIGH SCHOOL, FORT, will be RE-OPENED, on TUESDAY, the 8th June next, at 10 o'clock, A.M., Bombay time.

THOMAS H. GREIG,
Joint Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 19th May, 1897.

THE HINDU COMMUNITY is requested to SUBSCRIBE to the HINDU DIAMOND JUBILEE FUND. Subscribers to the Hindu Diamond Jubilee Fund are requested to send in their Subscriptions to the Office of

MR. NARANJI DWARKADAS,
Markur's Buildings, Apollo Street.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the OFFICE of the NARANJEE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, has been REMOVED from 1st June, 1897, to the 3rd FLOOR of the MARKUR'S BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 250,000
PAID UP CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 50,000
TOTAL ASSETS. (exclusive of uncalled Capital of $ 250,000 Gold Dollars)	$ 158,000

WE have THIS DAY been APPOINTED AGENTS of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company of Canada, and are now prepared to issue Policies covering risk of Fire on every description of approved property.

JAIRAM NARRONJEE, SONS & CO.,
Agents.

12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, 26th May, 1897.

MADRAS RACES.

OCTOBER MEETING, 1897.

OWNERS are reminded that the FIRST ENTRANCES for the October Meeting to be held at GUINDY, on the 9th, 12th, 14th and 16th October, 1897, CLOSE on TUESDAY, the 15th June, 1897.

Special attention is drawn to General Condition II and last para. of III.

For Prospectus apply to

J. O. HOOD,
Secretary, Madras Races, Madras.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February 1897.

ESTATE COL. J. T. CARRUTHERS.

Pursuant to Section 42 Act XXVII of 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late JOHN THOMAS CARRUTHERS, Colonel in the Indian Staff Corps who DIED at Cheltenham in the county of Gloucester on the 21st December, 1896, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION to whose Estate have been granted to PERCEVAL RICHARD WILSON, Member of the Firm of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., of Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

P. R. WILSON,
Administrator to Estate.

ombay, 22nd May, 1897.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C,
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatavo and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	TIENTSIN,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	SOURABAYA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

40 Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

(of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.)

BOMBAY DEPOT.

S.-W. MONSOON SEASON, 1897.

WATERPROOFS.

MEMBERS are informed that the NEW GENERAL STOCK of WATERPROOFS, &c., for the coming Season, has now arrived; and Orders for same should be registered at once, as the supply is limited. Orders for the following in particular should be booked early:—

Officers' Regulation Cloaks, Black or Khaki Paramatta, Syces' or Servants' Capes, Waterproof Ground-Sheets, and Sheeting, Mail and Willesden Canvas, Riding and Driving Aprons, Monsoon Boots, (City K make), &c.

BADHAM PILE & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

MONSOON SEASON.

A LARGE SELECTION

OF

WATERPROOFS,
UMBRELLAS,
CARRIAGE RUGS,

AND

APRONS.

BEST GOODS! MODERATE PRICES!

BECHSTEIN PIANOS

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES.

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS

Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

REMEMBER OUR Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay. NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

TATE'S GOLDEN TONIC,

A MOST PLEASANT AND PERFECT

NERVE BRACER AND VITALISER.

This agreeable phosphated Tonic is eminently restorative, sustaining and refrigerative.

THE TONIC FOR INDIA—GOOD FOR BRAIN AND MUSCLE.

Forms a charming Beverage with water and an excellent invigorating Pick-Me-Up.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

BEYNON & CO., { ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel, } BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

ONE COMPOUND Non-Condensing Engine 16 H. P. (nominal) by Ransomes, Sims and Jefferies with Patent Automatic Governor and Feed Pump.

2 ONE BOILER 20 H. P. nominal for above Loco type.

3. ONE TOBEY'S FIXED ENGINE and Boiler (undertype) 10 H. P. nominal.

4. ONE DYNAMO by Crompton compound wound, 100 Volts, 167 Amperes, speed 910 Revolutions for 300 16 c. p. lamps with sweve Armature and Bearing Stocks.

5. ONE VICTORIA DYNAMO by Brush Electorical Engineering Co. for 200 16 c. p. lamps.

6. TWO DYNAMOS by Ellison Electric Light Co.

7. One SODAWATER MACHINE by Davenport and Co., of London with Barnett and Fosters' Filling Machine for Codds' patent bottles with Syrup Pump.

For prices and further particulars, Apply The Secretary, Madras Club.

J. O. HOOD,
Secretary.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
German.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS.....	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA.....	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipattai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) ..... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST ..... „ 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above Interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches.

By Order,

C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay; 8th February, 1897.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 6
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY

SUN LIFE OFFICE

NEW PLAN containing the certainty of a Cash Bonus equal to 30 per cent. in 15 years on the sum assured.

A Rs. 10,000 Policy will amount to Rs. 13,000 Cash value under the Sun Life System in 15 years.

☞ The connections of this Company date back from A.D. 1710.

Before you embark in Life Assurance, send for our plans and rates. New Plan of Accident Insurance affording substantial compensation for disablement.

SAMUEL FITZE & CO.,
Chief Agents,
65-67, Esplanade Road.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 6,010,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 22m. Sun sets 6h. 35m. High Water, 3-18m. 3-54n. Low water 9-7m. 10-24n.
Public Holiday: Banks closed.
Departure of H. E. the Governor, Victoria Terminus, 7-30 a.m. (local time).
Bellary Press Company's meeting.
Willard Opera Company, The "Mikado," Tivoli Theatre.
High Court vacation ends.

POONA STEEPLECHASES—1897.—The value of the Kirkee Chase on September 11 is Rs. 500.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Letimbro, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-morrow (Tuesday.)—Mails for Colombo, the Straits, China, Japan, and Australia, per s. s. Mirzapore, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., on Thursday, the 10th instant.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A MILL-HAND.—Ramji Siwa, a Hindu mill-hand, aged twenty years, employed in the Howard Mill at DeLisle Road, accidentally had his right hand crushed in some machinery while at work in the mill on Friday morning. The injured man was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where the hand was amputated.

COLLAPSE OF A WALL.—About 10 o'clock, on Friday night, the south wall of house No. 19, belonging to one Shew Oomersey, at Tank Street, collapsed and fell into a sweeper's gully, owing to the wall being saturated with water. The house was in the occupation of twenty-five tenants, all of whom have vacated. The Engineering Department of the Bombay Municipality have been informed.

SANATAN B. D. M. PARISHED.—At a meeting held on Sunday evening, in Anant Vady, of the committee of the above institution, it was resolved that a Jubilee address from the Sabha as representing Hindus of India should be forwarded to his Excellency the Governor in a suitable encasement. A committee was appointed to prepare the draft of the address for submission to the general body of the Parished.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORBHUNDER.—During the month of May last the number of patients treated in this dispensary was 2,800, among whom the number of new admissions was 758, classified as stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hindu	235	107	308	650
Musalman	37	8	56	101
Parsee	2	...	5	7
Other Castes	...	...	...	...
Total	274	115	369	758

The average daily attendance was 92·3.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG HAMAL.—An inquiry was held, on Saturday, at the Esplanade, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Budoo Munza, aged sixteen years, lately a hamal employed in the service of Mr. Pallock, who lives at the Apollo Hotel. Deceased frequently demanded money from his elder brother, who is employed as a butler in the same hotel. The latter getting tired of the constant demand for money, wrote to his father, who sent a letter to the deceased strongly reprimanding him for his extravagant habits. Deceased on reading the letter quarrelled with his brother. About 4 p.m., on Friday last, Budoo went out with his master's coat and did not return. About 8 o'clock on the following morning the police ramosee, while passing along the Esplanade, looked into the well opposite the Elphinstone High School and noticed the dead body of the deceased, which was subsequently identified by his brother. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

SUICIDE UNDER FEVER DELIRIUM.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an enquiry, on Saturday, at Dhobie Talao, touching the death of Parbuttee, a Hindu woman, aged forty years, wife of one Pandoo Bhendoo, residing at first Marine Lane, Dhobie Talao. Deceased had been suffering from colic for the last two weeks, and about fifteen days ago she was attacked with strong fever, which brought on delirium. In the evening the husband gave her some food, and having remained watching her for some time, went to sleep on the verandah. When he woke up about an hour after, he went into the room and found Parbuttee missing from her bed. He searched for her, and failing to find her any where, made a report to the police at the Dhobie Talao police station on the following morning. About 1 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, the husband was informed by the police that the dead body of a woman had been found floating on the surface of the water in the Dhobie Talao Tank, and it had been removed by the police. The husband went to the spot, and recognized the body as that of his wife Parbuttee, who had been found missing for three days. There were no external marks of violence on the body, which was decomposed. The jury brought in a verdict of suicide.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM AND THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

AT a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Anjuman-i-Islam, held on the 2nd instant, it was resolved to send on behalf of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay an address of congratulation to her Majesty the Queen-Empress on the occasion of her Diamond Jubilee. It was also resolved to illuminate the Anjuman School Building on the night of the Jubilee Day in honour of the event (weather permitting), and to hold a "conversazione" in the Anjuman Hall, at which leading members of all the different sections of the Mahomedan community should be invited. One of the features of this "conversazione" will be that poems in Persian and Urdu in honour of her Majesty, specially composed for the occasion of the Jubilee, will be recited, and four prizes out of the Anjuman funds, amounting to Rs. 100, will be given to the competitors.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM AND THE TURKISH VICTORIES.

THE Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Islam has received the following communication from the Turkish Consul :—"I have the honour to informs you that I have received, to-day, a telegram, from his Excellency Tehsin Bey, the First Secretary to his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, expressing great satisfaction of our August Khalifat-ul-Mominin for the warm feelings evinced by the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, in their congratulatory telegram submitted to his Excellency upon the occasion of the successive victories won by the brave Ottoman troops in Greece, and also desired me to communicate the same to your Anjuman."

RIOTING IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF BULSAR.

LAST Thursday night the village of Bhagra, near Bulsar, was the scene of a riot which might have resulted in the death of the police fouzdar of Bulsar. No particulars of the cause of the riot are yet to hand, but it appears that on the night in question the chief constable of Bulsar went to Bhagra to investigate a case of theft, when on his handling one of the villagers rather severely, the latter rushed on him and assaulted him with sticks and stones. The fouzdar managed to get away, and succeeded in sending a force of armed policemen, who patrolled the streets, and the next morning arrested about twelve persons, some of them wealthy and respectable timber merchants, on a charge of rioting and causing grievous hurt to a public servant in the discharge of his duty, and brought them to Bulsar. The accused have engaged the services of Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, to defend them, and, pending the appearance of the case in court, they have all been released on bail.

MURDER OR NATURAL CAUSES?

THE suspicious death of a Portuguese, which created a sensation among the residents of Bandora at the time, is still being enquired into. The four persons in whose company the deceased was last seen alive have been liberated on bail. The jury having returned a verdict of "foul play" and the Surgeon having declared that the man died of apoplexy, the dead body was kept for some time before it was interred to enable the Civil Surgeon of the district to examine it. When that officer arrived the body was submitted for examination, but the internal organs were so spoiled by the *post mortem* examination already made and the state of decomposition in which the body was when submitted to the Civil Surgeon, that he announced it was impossible to pronounce a definite opinion on the subject. Police inquiries are in progress.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION.

THE annual distribution of prizes in connection with the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Corps came off on Saturday night at the premises of the Artillery Club, Limited, Apollo Bunder. The hall was decorated with bunting and flower vases, and some 250 persons were present. A platform was made for the purpose of musical entertainment, a concert being arranged for the occasion, in which several members took part and which commenced at 9 p.m. The guests and members of the corps enjoyed the entertainment for an hour. His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, accompanied by an A.-D.-C., arrived at 10 o'clock. Major G. W. Roughton, Commanding B. V. A., and officers of the corps received his Excellency at the entrance.

Major Roughton, in addressing the assembly, observed that it was the anniversary of the tenth year of the corps' formation. When originally formed in 1887 it consisted of ten members, viz., himself commanding, Lieut. Penny, Lieut. L. J. Robertson, Hony. Captain A. F. Turner, Sergt-Major S. W. Chart, Sergt. D. A. Pinder, Bombr. H. Huggett, Gr. F. Gymer, Gr. F. McCullock, and Gr. W. Proctor. The number had since increased to 210. Having described the progress made by the regiment during the last ten years, he mentioned the fact that Lord Reay and Lord Harris, the last two predecessors of his Excellency, had assisted the B. V. A. Corps during their period of office. The plague had decreased the strength of the regiment, the pressure of work upon the citizens during the time the plague raged having checked the progress of the corps, as compared with the previous year. However, he hoped that during the ensuing season the lost ground would be regained and better progress would be shown. He asked his Excellency to give his support towards forming an Artillery Reserve. After these remarks he requested his Excellency to give away the prizes to the winners.

Lord Sandhurst then distributed the prizes as follows :—

Spoon Competitions.—Gunner A. Rhenius, 7 spoons and 1st prize in aggregate score Rs. 15; Gunner E Campbell, 6 spoons, and 2nd Prize, in aggregate score Rs. 10; Corpl. R. Pennington, 4 Spoons; Sergt. H. Coats, 3 Spoons, and 3rd Prize, in aggregate score Rs. 8; Gunner E. Tooth, 3 Spoon, and 4th Prize, in aggregate score Rs. 7; Bombr. J. Eakin, 2 Spoons; Seargt. H. Hyde, 1 Spoon, and 5th Prize, in aggregate score Rs. 5; Sergt. Instr. E. Staples, 1 Spoon, and 6th Prize, in aggregate score Rs, 5; Gunner A. Warburton 1 Spoon; Gunner C. Ashdown 1 Spoon; Bombr. N Catchpole 1 Spoon; Gunner J. James, 1 Spoon; Bombr. H Wyllie, 1 Spoon, Corpl. R Wood, 1 Spoon; Gunner J. Saunders, 1 Spoon; and Sergt-Major J Owens, 1 Spoon.

Club Cup Competition—Gunner A Ryhenius, Winners Club Cup and 2 Medals.

CARBINE ASSOCIATION.

Match I.—Gr. A. Rhenius, 56 points, H. E. the Governor's Cup: Gr. E. Campbell, 52 points, Rs. 25; Sergt. D. Pinder, 48 points, Rs. 15; and Bombr. J. Eakin, 44 points, Rs. 10.

Match II—Gr. H. Ream, 53 points, Rs. 20; Bombr. C. Spencer, 51 points, Rs. 15; Bombr. A. Wyllis, 49 points, Rs. 10; and Gr. W. West, 46 points, Rs. 5.

Match III.,—Bombr. C. Spencer, 49 points, Cup presented by members of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society; Sergt. D. Pinder, 46 points, Rs. 25; Corpl. R. Wood, 41 points, Rs. 15; and Bombr. B. Robbins, 39 points, Rs. 10.

Match IV.—Gr. E. Tooth, 34 points, nominated Miss A. Tooth, pair of standard lamps Bombr. C. Spencer, 33 points nominated by Miss E. Crimmin Brooch and Gr. G. Evens 31 points nominated by Miss Edith Evans one dozen volumes by standard authors.

Match V.—Gr. G. Evans, 47 points, Captain Leslis Cup; Gr. E. Tooth, 44 points, Rs. 25; and Gr. R. Homar 42 points Rs. 10.

Match VI.—Sergt. J. McKinnon, B. V. R., 53 points H. E. the Commander-in-Chief's Cup; Lce.-Sergt W. Walmsley, B. V. R., 33 points, Rs. 25; Vol. H. Row, B. V. R., 52 points, Rs. 15; Lce-Corpl O Slyne B V R, 52 points, Rs. 10; Vol. A. Prentice, B B and C I R V., 52 points Rs. 10; Corpl. D'Souza, B V R 51 points. Rs. 10; Gr. E. Campbell, B V A 51 points Rs. 5; and Vol. A. D'Silva, B V R, 50 points, Rs. 5.

Match VII.—Lce-Corpl A Boylette B V R 22 points, Spirit Flask presented by Brig-Genl W Gatacre, C B, D S O Sergt P Boylette, B V R 20 points. Rs. 15; and Vol- A Prentice, B B, & C I R, V., 20 points, Rs 10.

Match VIII.,—Gr. E. Tooth, 51 points, the Highland Challange Cup and Rs. 25; Gr. A. Rhenius 47 points, Rs. 10, under Rule III; and Gr. R. Homar, 46 points, Rs. 15.

Match IX.—Gunner, E. Campbell, 54 points. The Commandants Prize Rs. 100.

Match X.—Corpl. R. Pennington, 17 points, value Rs. 30; Bombr. J. Eakin, 16 points, value Rs. 20; Bombr. N. Catchpole, 16 points, Rs. 10.

Match XI.—Sergt-Major J. Owens, 18 points; Rs. 15, Sergt-Instr. E. Staples, 16 points; Rs. 10.

Match XII.—Sergt. H. Hyde, 19, points; value Rs. 30, presented by Mr. J. Hammer.

Aggregate Prizes presented by Corporal R Pennington,—Gunner E Ryhennins 267 points, Gold Medal Gunner E Campbell 265 points Silver Medal; and Gunner J Saunders, point Zulu Spear.

WHEAL CUP INTER-SUB-DIVISIONAL COMPETITION ON THE 10 R. M. L. GUN.

Class-firing Trained Course.—1st prize, Rs. 50 Corporal W R Pennington score 66; 2nd prize Rs. 25 Gunner E G Campbell score 58; and 3rd prize Rs. 15 Sergeant D A Pinder, score 55.

Recruits' Course—1st prize Rs. 25, Gunner J T Samers, score 78; and 2nd prise, Rs. 10 Gunner G A Nissen, score 71.

Gun Layers Prize.—Presented by Lieutenant A J Pelle R A Adjutant, A Silver Cup won by Sergeant D A Pinder.

Range Finders' Prizes—Presented by Captain A K Leslie, 1st prize won by Corporal J. P. Allen Rs. 20 and 2nd prize won by Gunner A Rhanies, Rs 15.

Attendance Prize.—Presented by Lieutenans H A H Payne won by Sergeant W. F. Zurhorst.

1st Team.—Wheal Cup and gold medals to each of the team. No, 1 Sub-Division, No. 1 Company—Sergeant D. A. Pinder; Corporal F. Bladwell; Bombardier J. Eakin; Acting Bombardier N. Catchpole; Trumpater W. King; Gunners D. C. Gillespie, A. G. Warburton, W. Smarden, G. Danoy, J. R. Hine, C. E. Preily, and G. W. Claridge.

2nd Team.—Silver Medals to each member of the team. No. 2 Sub-Division, No. 2 Company—Sergeant W. F. Zurhorst; Corporal H. Long; Bombardier J. Eakin; Acting Bombardier N. Catchpole: Trumpater W. King; Gunners D. C Gillespie, A. G. Warburton, W. Smarden, G. Danoy, J. R. Hine, C. E. Preily, and G. W. Claridge.

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Match IX.—Gunner, E. Campbell, 54 points. The Commandants Prize Rs. 100.

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2nd Team.—Silver Medals to each member of the team. No, 2 Sub-Division, No. 2 Company—Sergeant W. F. Zurhorst; Corporal H. Long; Bombardier J. Eakin; Acting Bombardier N. Catchpole: Trumpater W. King; Gunners D. C Gillespie, A. G. Warburton, W. Smarden, G. Danoy, A. G. Warburton, J. R. Hine, C. E. Preily, and G. W. Claridge.

Hamilton Shield Inter-Sub-divisional Squad Drill and Guard Mounting Competition.

1st Team.—No. 1 Sub-Division, No. 1 Company—The Shield and Gold and Silver Medals to each member of the team. Sergeant D. A. Pinder; Corporal F. Blodwell; Bombardier J. Eakin; Trumpeter W. King; Gunners C. Gawthorne, E. E. Tooth, W. Smarden, G. Davey, A. G. Warburton, J. Haire, and D. C. Gillespie.

2nd Team.—No. 2 Sub-Division, No. 2 Company—Silver Medals to each member of the team. Sergeant. W. F. Zurhorst: Corporals H. Long and A. Wilson; Bombardier F. McAlpin; Gunners G. Burgess, J. Boon, F. Barnett, W. Baldawin G. Cooper, J. E. Killeen, and A. Pisent.

Carter Cup.—Inter-Sub-Divisional Carbine Cup.—Won by No. 1 Sub-Division, No. 1 Company, Sergeant D. A. Pinder; Gorposal F. Blodwell; Bombardier J. Eakin; Gunner A. G. Warburton; and Gunner E.E. Tooth; Score—319 points. Sixth consecutive year of winning the Cup. Gold Medal won by Gunner E. E. Tooth, score 78. Silver Medal won by Gunner E. G. Campbell, score 78.

Gatacre Cup competition—Won by No. 2 Company Fire Commander Captain Wilson, Gun Group Commander Lieutenant Acworth, Gun Captain Sergeant Marsland Gun Layer Corporal Lang, Gunner K. Johnson Corporal A. Wilson, Bombardier White, Gunner E. Harrison Gunner H. Harrison, Gunner Woodward, Gunner Couper Gunner Boldwin, Miller Corrporal Asbdown Gunner Burnette, and Gunner Rhenius.

His Excellency the Governor, after having distributed the prizes, said that he would be happy to give any assistance in his power to the movement, and hoped to be able to inspect the members of the B. V. A. Corps on some future occasion. The Governor complimented the winners of the prizes on their success.

The concert was then resumed, and his Excellency remained for some time. The concert closed about midnight.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 31st May 1897 :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1897-98	13,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1897 to 29th May 1897	1,670,800
Balance to be remitted from 30th May 1897 to 31st March 1898	11,329,200

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 53, Yarrington Road London, England.

THEFTS FROM A HIGH COURT JUDGE AND OTHERS.

REMARKABLE RECOVERY OF THE PROPERTY.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Superintendent Mc Dermott prosecuted one Ramcharan Boolakidas, a Purdasee of bad raputa, before Mr. W R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on a series of charges of theft of gold studs, set with diamonds, gold sleeve links, a gold watch and chain, and a pair of gold frame eye-glasses, collectively valued at Rs. 700, the property of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy, residing at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill; and also of stealing property of similar description belonging to Dr. Hatch and Mr. McArthur, residing at Peddar Road, and Mr. J. B. Stephens, of Messrs. Graham and Company, who had lately been residing with Sir Charles Farran, the Chief Justice, in a bungalow at Nepean Sea Road. One Bhugwandas Ramdas, a clerk employed in the offices of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and residing at Chuna Buttee, Grant Road, was charged with dishonestly receiving and retaining the property, knowing the same to have been stolen. It appears that on the evening of 30th April last Mr. Justice Candy left his waistcoat, containing gold studs set with diamonds, and a pair of gold sleeve links, on a chair close to his bed, and a gold watch and chain on a dressing table in the bedroom, and went to sleep. On the following morning he found the property missing, and made a report to the police. While the latter were making inquiries into the matter, another complaint of theft of property of similar description was reported by Mr. J. B. Stephens, of Messrs. Graham and Company, who was then putting up with Sir Charles Farran, the Chief Justice, in a bungalow at Nepean Sea Road, but who recently went on furlough to England.

About a week previous to the commission of these thefts, complaints had been made to the police by Dr. Hatch and Mr. McArthur, both of whose bungalows had been entered and property of similar nature had been carried away. The police made rigorous inquiries, and posted special guards at different places, but no culprit could be traced. On the night of the 29th ultimo a thief entered "Bella Vista," the bungalow of the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., at Peddar Road, and having helped himself to a cashmere coat, containing a pair of gold sleeve links, gold and silver studs, and Rs. 22-8 in cash, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 62-8, was making himself off. Two policemen who were on special patrol along the Peddar Road noticed the thief, who appeared like a Purdassee, coming from the bungalow and chased him. But the man jumped over the high compound wall of Mr. Wagstaff's bungalow and effected his escape, leaving behind him the cashmere coat, his own cap, and a pair of shoes. On the matter being reported to Superintendent McDermott, that officer circulated the description of the thief as well as of his cap and pair of shoes. While the police were engaged in investigating a case of theft committed at the bungalow of Mr. Cowasji Dady Limji at Altamont Road, and in which two Goanese were arrested, Nana Jamadar informed Superintendent McDermott that he had seen a Purdasee of the description circulated by him, that he knew him by sight, and would put him under arrest when he would see him again.

On the morning of the 1st instant the Jamedar arrested the Purdasee, and took him before Superintendent McDermott, at his bungalow. Mr. McDermott, after looking at the man from top to bottom, asked him to take his shoes off, which the man did. The police then showed the shoes to Mr. Stephens (Jun.), of Messrs. Wallac and Company, asking him whether he could recognise them as belonging to his brother, Mr. J. B. Stephens. The latter's butler was similarly interrogated by Superintendent McDermott, and they both stated that the pair of shoes appeared to be ones put on by Mr. J. B. Stephens, but they could not positively assert that it belonged to him. The police had the blacking on the shoes rubbed off, when it was found that they were made of brown leather. The police, who were indefatigable in their inquiries, unearthed the shoemaker in Fort, who had made shoes for Mr. J. B. Stephens, and on being questioned by the police, the shoemaker identified them as the ones he had made for Mr. J. B. Stephens. Mr. McDermott then arrested the clerk, but he denied everything. His house in Chuna Bhuttee was searched, but nothing was found. He was, however, taken in custody, and on the following day he took Superintendent McDermott to the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company offices in the Fort, and there extracted from the drawer of his writing desk the whole of the stolen property belonging to all the complainants as well as other property, of the value of Rs. 2,909, whose owners could not be traced at present.

It appears that the first accused, who is a noted character, stole property, of the value of Rs. 1,500, from the house of a Mahomedan at Sawree in 1895, and absconded to Ajmere. He was traced by the police at that place with the property in his possession, and was being brought down to Bombay, when seeing the escort slumbering, he threw out the property first and then himself jumped out while the train was approaching the Bassein station. Two days afterwards he was rearrested at Ajmere and brought down to Bombay, but without the property, which could not be found. He was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, and sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment. He was subsequently placed before the magistrate at Bandora on a charge of escaping from legal custody and was sentenced to a further rigorous imprisonment for three months. His cases out of the jail about a couple of months ago, and it has been ascertained that during the interval of his release from the jail and the present arrest he committed thefts in the bungalows of no less than two dozen European and Native gentlemen residing between Bombay and Bandora.

The magistrate remanded the case in order to enable the police to trace the owners of the property found with the second accused. Superintendent McDermott later on in the day placed both the accused before the Commissioner of Police.

VISIT OF H. E. LORD SANDHURST TO RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS' PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON.

HIS Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Mr. J. J. Heaton, Private Secretary, visited Raja Deen Dayal's Art Photographic Salon, on Saturday, at 10-45, for the purpose of being photographed. He was received at the entrance hall of the studio by Raja Dharmachandra (son of Raja Deen Dayal), and Mr. D. R. Chichgar, the secretary of the Freemasons Hall Committee. His Excellency was pleased to give sittings in the Masonic regalia as R. W. pro-District G. M. and G. M. A. S. F. I. At the special request of Raja Dharmachandra, he consented to have a sitting in private evening dress. After being photographed Lord Sandhurst was shown round the spacious salon by the Raja Sahib. His Excellency took a very keen interest in some of the photographs, being especially pleased with an enlargement of the group taken of himself and Lady Sandhurst and party at Government House, Malabar Point, by Raja Bahadur Musavvir Jung. His Excellency after signing the visitors' book was presented with a choice bouquet by Mrs. Dinbai Kaka, the Parsee lady assistant ant employed in the salon. He then left the premises evidently pleased with all he had seen. Raja Deen Dayal and Sons, by special request, took several views of the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new Masonic Hall, on Saturday evening.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT E. C. OGILVIE, R. E., of the Military Works Department, who is at present on furlough has been permitted to join a class of instruction at the School of Military Engineering at Chatham.

THE Secretary of State for India has approved of the appointment of Lieutenant W. R. P. Stapleton Cotton, 19th Hussars, to be a Probationer for the Staff Corps.

LIEUTENANT E. F. ANNAND has resigned his probationary appointment to the Indian Staff Corps.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the renewal for a period of two years of the injury pension of £50 a year granted to Captain Arthur Grant, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

DR. KOCH'S RINDERPEST TREATMENT.

PROFESSORS KOCH, Lingard, and Pfeiffer, and Veterinary Captain Peass, have found an outbreak of rinderpest near Tanda in Fyzabad district. The examination of sick beasts and various *post mortem* examinations are held to show the Indian rinderpest is identical with the South African disease. Having procured the necessary material the party proceeded to the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory, where Professor Koch's system will be demonstrated.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

THE SANITARY NEEDS OF THE CITY.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S SCHEME.

MR. SNOW has, under date May 29 addressed a letter to the Municipal Secretary in regard to the reorganization of the Health Department embodying proposals which have been adopted by the Committee of the Corporation appointed to deal with the question. He says :—

In continuation of the discussion on Health Department re-organization proposals ending with adjourned meeting of the Committee on the 11th March last, I have now the honour to submit detailed statements of staff and establishment and to remark as follows :—There is only one practical basis for efficient reorganization—namely decentralization—and it is on those lines I have proceeded.

The enormous expansion of the City during the last twenty years and its ever growing requirements have rendered the present system wholly inefficient. I need hardly point oue that it is quite beyond the power of a Health Officer and His Assistant, however energetic and capable to keep a huge business like the Health Department up to date, and the only result is that much of the work is done perfunctorily and many parts of the City cursorily and rarely visited. Even if these officers had no office work, they could only just manage to get round, but, added to seven or eight hours indoor work a day, they are merely attempting an impossibility.

All the complaints and matters for report from this large City are concentrated into one channel with the result that only a moiety can be attended to and great delay and confusion ensue. To remedy such a state of affairs, all sanitary and routine business must be dealt with in separate divisions, so that the officer responsible may have work reduced to dimensions which he can reasonably deal with and control.

THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

The present system has existed since 1865, with the exception of a reduction of the number of wards from nine to seven since June, 1882. The population of Bombay in 1872, stood at 644,405; in 1891 at 821,764. When the City has recovered from the ravages of the plague and the exodus following thereon, the population may be estimated at, at least, 880,000. In the meantime buildings, industries, drainage, water-supply have all advanced, and the work of the Health Department has been greatly enhanced.

The Committee are well aware that very large increases have taken place in the ordinary establishment of the Health Department staff during the last seven months, and experience has shown that those increases are not only necessary, from a plague point of view, but also as a permanency if the City is to be kept in a sound sanitary state. In a department, such as that now under discussion, the mere granting of so many extra carts men bullocks, &c., is not sufficient; all depends on their being worked under a thoroughly efficient system, which must be a different one to that hitherto pursued.

PROPOSED FOUR DISTRICTS.

I propose then to divide the City into four separate administrative sanitary divisions, which are clearly indicated on the map forwarded herewith, and to place in charge of each of them a fully-qualified officer to be known as an Assistant Health Officer.

I have very carefully considered and discussed the limits of these divisions, which are as follows :—

A DIVISION.	Population.	Houses.
Colaba Fort and Esplanade	66,818	3,480
Market	41,751	1,724
Cauckla	32,197	1,039
Mandvi	37,295	1,615
Dongri	30,317	1,034
Umarkhadi	52,163	1,784
Total	261,847	10,687
B DIVISION.		
Khara Talao	27,035	720
Kumbharwada	31,299	914
Bhuleshwar	38,363	1,331
Fanaswadi	21,039	1,146
Girgaum	26,939	1,230
Chowpati	11,512	902
Khetwadi	23,814	1,270
Walkeshwar	12,990	1,365
Dhobi Talao	39,945	1,820
Total	241,933	10,948
C DIVISION.		
Mahalakshmi	17,014	1,279
Mazagon	33,640	1,946
Tarwadi	21,298	1,153
Byculla	47,403	1,307
1st Nagpada	11,113	245
2nd Nagpada	18,768	545
Kamathipura	23,273	1,344
Tardeo	18,930	711
Total	197,419	8,536
D DIVISION.		
Parel	28,740	1,229
Sawree	6,053	880
Sion	13,691	2,318
Mahim	18,505	2,912
Worli	25,493	2,286
Total	98,402	9,625

It will be observed that D, the northern division of the town, has a far less population than the others, but on the other hand it is a difficult and scattered district to work, while a great expansion of building may be expected and has already commenced in it. This is the only satisfactory method of apportioning the northern part of the island.

THE DIVISIONAL OFFICERS.

The Assistant Health Officers in charge of these divisions should be men of first-rate capabilities, as their duties will be of an onerous and responsible nature. I, therefore, propose that their salaries should be graded as follows :—Two on Rs. 1,200 inclusive of all allowances. Two on Rs. 1,000; the officers in the lower grade to act in the higher in case of vacancies.

It is, I consider, impracticable to procure men of sufficiently satisfactory calibre to undertake these duties on any less emoluments. Except in the case of a thoroughly qualified and competent officer like the present Assistant Health Officer, these officers would ordinarily be medical men.

Each of these divisional officers will exercise full administrative control in his division and correspond with, and report direct to, the commissioner regarding all matters of routine and sanitary control. The power exercised by the Executive Health Officer will be delegated to them, except in matters of general policy and the submission of statistics and other information for the Executive Health Officer's reports, they will be in independent charge, working directly under the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner as the case may be. The Deputy Health Officers will work under the Assistant Health Officers, some of them being assigned to each district as shown in the accompanying statement. Under the proposed system it is certain that every portion of the town will be regularly and fyequently visited.

The Assistant Health officers should live in their respective divisions or as near to them as may be administratively convenient. A separate office must be built or hired in each division with a distinct establishment, which is set forth in detail in the statement annexed. The office staff is based on the model of that hitherto employed in the head-quarters office.

THE ESTABLISHMENT.

As to the out-door staff, the districts are all large and three of them very populous. I have, therefore, allowed for such increase in the inspecting staff as more frequent and close supervision demands. In divisions A, B, and C an additional Inpector to those now employed will be required. In D division the present number (two) is retained, but another will probably be required later on as buildings multiply.

With a view to obtaining by degrees a better class of Inspectors, I have graded their salaries at Rs. 250, Rs. 225 and Rs. 200 respectively, with conyance allowances of Rs. 50 each. This is a slight increase on the present scheduled pay. In each division I have also allowed an Assistant Inspector on Rs. 150 with Rs. 25 conveyance allowance.

I propose to put a superior grade Sub-Inspector in charge of each section, and to strengthen the lower grades of Sub-Inspectors and section muccadams, in order to exercise more efficient control over the bigarie in the matter of detecting nuisances and promptly abating them.

I have with Mr. Leask carefully gone in to the question of the establishment of carts, bullocks, men, women for scavengering and drain-cleaning. The additional strength seems absolutely necessary, and the requirements of each division are set forth in the annexed statement. There is an increase of 50 carts with bullocks and drivers and labour calculated at two men and one woman per cart for scavengering work. For drain-cleaning 15 carts with bullocks and drivers and labour at the rate of two men and one woman per cart in A, B, C, D and E wards, in F and G wards 15 carts with bullocks and drivers for scavengering and 5 carts for drain-cleaning with the same allowance of labour will be found necessary.

HALALKHOR SERVICE.

It has not been considered necessary to allow for any increase in labour under this head, but I have added to the number of halalkhor muccadams with a view to closer supervision. Great relief will be obtained by the establishment of the pail depots sanctioned by the Corporation, and it only remains to secure sites for this purpose.

In the statement forwarded herewith the following establishments are also shown :—Incineration, Carcass disposal, Night branch, Vaterinary bullock hospital, and Disposal of sweepings. These

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 5.

THE quotation for Consols in London yesterday was 43 11-16 *ex.* French Rentes were unchanged at 103⅜, but Paris Exchange on London was ½ centime higher at 25·11 fcs. Rupee Securities declined 1-8 per cent. to £62 1-16, while Indian Sterling Loan remained at 117¼. The Exchange Bank's buying rate on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 2 13-32d. Bar Silver was quoted in London at 27 9-16d. per oz.—the previous price; and in New York both it and demand Exchange on London continued at 60 1-8 cents per oz. and 4·87 dollars, respectively. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £190,000 in Silver to Bombay, £30,000 to Calcutta, and £23,000 to Hongkong.

In Bar Silver there was to-day no change in New York at 60 1-8 cents. per oz., but demand Exchange on London advanced 1-8 cent to 4·87 1-8 dollars.

Both in London and in Liverpool the markets are closed to-day for the Whitsuntide holidays, and will not re-open until Tuesday next.

The Cotton market closed quiet in Liverpool yesterday, Surats steady, Arrivals quiet. The day's sales totalled 7,000 bales, of which 200 bales were East Indians; and the Imports 2000 bales. Spot and Arrival prices were unchanged, all round. The Manchester market closed steady.

The total sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 10,000 bales more than in the preceding week, at 50,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 9,000 bales less at 50,000 bales. The week's Imports were 20,000 bales smaller at 20,000 bales. The total Stock had decreased during the week by 44,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,081,000 bales.

In New York yesterday the prices of Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton and December Futures were unchanged at 7 3-4 cents and 6·78 cents per lb., respectively, but August Futures declined 2 points to 7·18 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales, going against 3,400 bales in the corresponding day last year, and 3,900 bales the year before.

To-day Ready Mid.-Uplands was 1-16 cent. lower in New York at 7 11-16 cents per lb., August Futures 1 point at 7·17 cents, and December 3 points at 6·75 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales, compared with 2,100 bales in 1896, and 3,200 bales in 1895. The total quantity of Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 8,230,000 bales, as against 8,210,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

Locally, nothing whatever has been doing to-day in the Cotton market among European shippers, and the Mills are keeping quiet, prices being nominally unchanged with a decidedly weak feeling, and there seems little or no prospect of any improvement until the markets on the other side re-open after the Whitsuntide holidays.

WHEAT and SEEDS remain very quiet.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	7,039 bales.
Wheat	3,063 cwts.
Linseed	2,122 "
Rapeseed	9,772 "
Gingellyseed	583 "
Poppyseed	2,130 "
Castorseed	4,959 "
Rice	20,239 "

FREIGHTS are neglected.

EXCHANGE.—Steady in tone rates opened at 1s. 2 9-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 21-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A few Merchants' Bills were sold at the rate, and Bazaar resales were done to a small extent, the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...1s. 2 9-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic...1s. 2 9-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight...1s. 2 19-32d.	"
Credits 3 do. ...1s. 2 21-32d.	"
Francs 3 mos' sight.....1·54	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Opening rates were given at 103¼ and 103½ for Money and Account, respectively, for 3½ per Cents, from which level an advance soon took place to 103 3-8 and 103 11-16 in the two positions, in a firm market, the latter being also the closing quotations; Threes remained at 99¼, nominal.

SHARES.—To-day there has been an advance of Rs. 5 in David Mills, and a decline of Rs. 5 each in Empress, Jamshed Manufacturing, Manockjee Petit, and Standard; also an advance of Rs. 15 in John Roberts and Co. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 2½ lower, at Rs. 1,400 per share.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 13-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	113 1-16 ex.
3 per cent. Rentes	103¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 1-16
Bar Silver	27 9-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of cotton	50,000	bales.
" Surats	700	"
" Imports of cotton	20,000	"
" Surats	300	"
" Stock of cotton	1,081,000	"
" " Surats	21,000	"

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackay, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here, yesterday evening.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gisela, from Kobe, left Colombo for Bombay on the afternoon of the 5th instant, and is expected to arrive here on the morning of the 9th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Yarra, left Singapore for Bombay via Colombo on the 4th instant, at 10 p.m.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bombay left Kobe (Japan) for Bombay on the 2nd June.

The Florio and Rubattino Company's steamer R. Rubattino left Aden for Bombay on the morning of the 5th instant, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 11th instant.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 22ND TO 28TH MAY.)

EXPORTS.

Dunra s, Bombay—323 cwt cotton unpressed, 357 cwt rapeseed, 709 cwt wheat, 2,458 cwt jowari, 111 cwt rice, 61 corges skins, and 100 corges hide.

Marq Bacquehem s, Bombay—185 bales cotton, for transhipment to Trieste, 991 bales cotton for transhipment to Venice, 300 cwt cotton unpressed, 4,000 cwt gingellyseed for transhipment to Trieste, 7 corges skins for transhipment to Trieste, 734 corges hides for transhipment to Trieste, 36,500 lbs tea for transhipment to Batoum.

Kola s, Bombay—57 bales cotton, 171 cwt cotton unpressed, 247 cwt rapeseed, etc., 2,471 cwt wheat, 611 cwt jowari, 279 cwt rice, and 765 corges skins.

Brahmani s, Bombay—396 bales cotton, 211 cwt cotton unpressed, 1,029 cwt rapeseed, 597 cwt jowari, and 18 cwt rice.

Ehrenfels s, Hamburg—3,905 bales cotton for transhipment to Bremen, 440 bales cotton, 5,361 cwt rapeseed, and 12,373 cwt bones.

Gutenfels s, Bombay—119 cwt cotton unpressed.

Satrunji s, Bombay—365 bales cotton, 175 cwt cotton, 415 cwt rapeseed, &c., 1,010 cwt wheat, 976 cwt jowari, 81 cwt rice, and 24,192 lbs tea.

IMPORTS.

Posiedea s—25 pieces prints foreign.

Branksome Hall s, Liverpool via Bombay—200 pieces grey goods foreign, and 136 pieces prints foreign.

Locksley Hall s, Liverpool via Bombay—1,040 pieces prints foreign, 2,255 pieces white goods foreign, and 40 pieces prints foreign.

Thorndale s, London—23 pieces prints foreign.

Ehrenfels s, Hamburg and Antwerp—9 pieces prints foreign, and 39 cwt iron bar, etc.

Dwarka s, Bombay—388 cwt iron bar, etc.

Entenfels s, Hamburg and Antwerp—52 pieces prints foreign.

Dunra s, Bombay—1,351 pieces white goods foreign, and 1,259 cwt iron bar, &c.

Siuala s, Bombay—798 pieces prints foreign, and 1,039 lbs T red and dyed yarns foreign.

Satrunji s—50 pieces white goods foreign, and 30 cwt steel.

Kola s, Bombay—2,293 pieces grey goods foreign, 17,531 pieces grey goods Indian, 7,110 pieces white goods foreign, 1,798 pieces prints foreign, 1,039 lbs grey yarns Indian, 30 lbs T red and dyed yarns foreign, 35 cwt copper, and 20 cwt yellow metal.

Bahaduri s, Bombay—1,700 pieces grey goods foreign, 5,451 pieces grey goods Indian, 859 pieces white goods foreign, 1,185 pieces prints foreign, 334 lbs grey yarns Indian, 400 lbs T red and dyed yarns foreign, 8 cwt iron bar, etc, and 40 cwt spelter.

Assyria s—38 pieces white goods foreign.

Salamati s, Bombay—579 pieces grey goods foreign, 2,520 pieces grey goods Indian, 1,410 pieces white goods foreign, and 2,409 lbs grey yarns foreign.

Dwarka s, Bombay—2,281 pieces grey goods foreign, 11,036 pieces grey goods Indian, 5,598 piece white goods foreign, 3,556 pieces prints foreign, 1,080 pieces prints Indian, 6,700 lbs grey yarns Indian, 3,740 lbs T red and dyed yarns foreign, 5 cwt spelter, and 77 cwt copper.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

THANA.

DEATH.

ANTIA—June 5, at Thana, Bai Navaibai, mother of Nowroji Jamshedji Antia, aged 82 years. Third day's (Osthamna) ceremonies take place this day (Monday), at Patel's Agiary, Thana.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ELLIOTT—June 1, at Lahore, the wife of R. Elliott, Mining Engineer, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SMART—SMART—May 29, at St. Luke's Church, Jalapahar, Darjiling, Aylmer Boddington Smart, Survey of India Department, to Kathleen Minnie, daughter of the late Arthur David Smart.

DEATHS.

DALRYMPLE-HAY—May 30, at Hutwah, R.W. Dalrymple-Hay, son of J. F. Dalrymple-Hay, Esq., of Dunlop House, Ayrshire, from injuries caused by a fall from his horse.

KAPURTHALA—May 31, at Mussoorie, the mother of His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala.

MOSELEY—May 22, at Rangoon, of enteric fever, Captain Robert John Dennys Moseley, 15th Sikhs, eldest son of Major-General R. S. Moseley, Bengal Staff Corps, retired, aged 34.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1897.

ON Tuesday, Mr. Jackson, Chairman of the South Africa Committee, announced that he would report to the House of Commons that Mr. Cecil Rhodes, Dr. Rutherfoord Harris, and Mr. Hawksley, Solicitor to the Chartered Company, had refused to produce certain telegrams. On Friday the Chairman decided to defer reporting these gentlemen for their contumacious refusal until the Report of the Committee giving the results of the whole inquiry is presented to the House. This sudden change of proposal is evidently due to a desire to postpone action re the telegrams until the work of the Committee is completed and the suppression of the telegrams has been more or less forgotten. The recalcitrants will have gained their ends. The telegrams which Dr. Harris told, the Committee, are so far as he recollects, of no importance, but some of which he admitted might have possibly referred to Jameson's raid might have enlightened the Committee on matters which have been carefully shrouded in mystery. A Report drawn up without these missing links will not command the confidence of the public, shaken as it has been by the determined effort to prevent the disclosure of any of the confidential and coded messages sent by Dr. Harris when negotiating in London with the Colonial Office and by Mr. Rhodes, Prime Minister of the Cape, while financing a revolution in the Transvaal. The fiction that represented Jameson's raid as a chivalrous effort to comply with an appeal to ride to Johannesburg to save unprotected women and children has been perforce abandoned. We have Dr. Harris' statement that the plan was to surprise the unguarded arsenal of Pretoria in the night, secure artillery rifles, and ammunition, and overthrow the South African Republic. Having made such an admission—which indeed was unavoidable, seeing that it was in evidence that military officers had been sent to examine and report on the approaches to Pretoria early in 1895,—it might have been supposed that there was little to conceal. Yet Dr. Harris professed to have forgotten the purport of the telegrams sent by him to Cecil Rhodes and promptly destroyed the day after the collapse of the expedition, as he naively said he did not know whether he and others might not be arrested and given up to President Kruger. The Cable Company declined to disclose the copies of the telegrams until the Committee insisted on compliance with the order to do so. Thirty-two telegrams were then handed over by the manager of the Company, and after much trouble "de-coded." It turned out in the course of Dr. Harris' cross-examination on these that the collection was not complete. It was elicited that some of the missing telegrams had been shewn to Mr. Chamberlain by Mr. Hawksley.

No explanation has been given of the omission of these telegrams from the packet handed to the Committee by the representative of the telegraph company. The suppression of the telegrams and the contumacious refusal to comply with the order of the Committee to produce them raises a strong presumption that it is very important for certain persons that their contents should not be made known to the House of Commons and the public. Mr. W. H. Stead in the *Review of Reviews* for May, before this incident occurred, went so far as to say that the Colonial Secretary could clear up the whole mystery by a few words, and that the pretence that he was ignorant of what was going on was a subject of derision in Europe and a justification of Mr. Rhodes's sneer that there is too much unctuous rectitude in England. Mr. Stead committed himself in his "History of a Mystery," published last Christmas, to the theory that Mr. Chamberlain was the prime mover in the project to anglicize the Transvaal. The Colonial Secretary's desire was to forestall Germany as he had received secret information from the Foreign Office that the Emperor William was in league with the Boers to substitute German for British supremacy in South Africa. The investigations of the Parliamentary Committee have not furnished any evidence that Berlin and Pretoria were engaged in a plot to raid the Cape. That chapter of Mr. Stead's veracious history cannot therefore be regarded as historical. But it would be something if Mr. Chamberlain's knowledge of the plot could be established beyond doubt by an avowal on his part that he knew what was going on, and deemed it his duty, as a Minister of the Crown, to give it all the privy help and encouragement in his power. There is no evidence that such was the case. Carping critics will have to change their line of attack and make it a ground of impeachment that he remained ignorant of facts which he, as Secretary of State for the Colonies, ought to have known.

Dr. Harris made guarded allusions to what was on the carpet, and informed Mr. Chamberlain that he desired to make a confidential communication. A man of affairs does not commonly shut up a willing informant by telling him that he only desired to receive the official version of what was on hand and that any communication made to him must be imparted to his colleagues. He was so far in a position to know what was going on that Mr. Hawkesly showed him the confidential telegrams which are withheld from the Committee. Further, he and Mr. Fairfield were in personal communication twice a week with Miss Flora Shaw who, according to Dr. Harris, was useful in keeping the Colonial Office up to the mark. This lady was to be trusted with the secret code in which the confidential telegrams passed between Mr. Rhodes and his agents in London were concealed from the outer world. Exactly a month before the raid Dr. Harris telegraphed to Mr. Rhodes: "We have given British South Africa Company Code to Flora. She has been registered 'Telemones, London.' Register on your side this address. Telegrams go direct. Keep her well informed." Miss Shaw knew all about everything. She suggested to Dr. Harris to strike the blow on the 15th November, the "Pretoria day" when the events of 1882 are celebrated. It was she who wired to Mr. Rhodes in December not to delay as suspicions were being aroused and there was danger of foreign interference. If Mr. Chamberlain did not get some inkling of what was contemplated in his frequent conferences with this gifted lady, he cannot claim to be the acute and capable statesman and man of the world he has hitherto been supposed to be. If Miss Shaw on her part dissembled and avoided arousing any suspicions in the mind of the Minister, the popular notion that women cannot keep a secret must be discarded. The missing telegrams might throw some light on this and other points which are now obscure. Dr. Harris when pressed by Sir William Harcourt admitted that "evidently some telegrams were missing, but where the missing ones were he had not the remotest idea, nor had he any copies of them." The Colonial Secretary was shown some of them, presumably not the least important. Has he the remotest idea of their subject matter? If he have, it would be in accordance with the precedent set by himself in regard to another statement of Dr. Harris, to go into the witness-box to give the Committee the benefit of his personal knowledge. The Committee has adjourned *sine die*. When it resumes its sittings Mr. Chamberlain may be a witness. Miss Flora Shaw, who was "kept informed by Mr. Rhodes of what was transpiring," would also be a valuable witness.

A SHORT time ago we announced in these columns that the Government of India were about to modify the order of March 6th last, under which the emigration to a foreign country of any person residing in or passing through any part of the Bombay Presidency and Sind was prohibited. The original definition of the word "emigrant" had up to that time been causing great hardship and inconvenience, since it was held to apply to any statutory native leaving India for another country, instead of being restricted to coolies, artizans, and menial labourers. The absurdity of taking such extreme and unnecessary precautions to prevent the dissemination of the plague abroad was pointed out by us at the time, and such were the inconveniences and anomolies introduced by the order that no other course was possible than to modify it. Indeed, it was never carried out to the full extent, for had not the local authorities done their utmost to uphold the rights of the travelling public, they would not be eager to exercise the extraordinary limitations of those rights they possessed. When at last the rule was relaxed no steps whatever were taken by the Government of India to intimate through the customary official channels that this had been done, and the public would have remained in entire ignorance of it but for the announcement we were able to make. The absence of an official notification has led to the existence of considerable uncertainty as to what is allowed and what is prohibited under the revised regulation. One shipping firm greatly interested in the matter made enquires by letter to the General Department of the Secretariat, and more than a month later received an intimation that "orders had been sent to the Collector of Bombay," to whom he must apply for information. The change made in April last, and not yet communicated to the public, consisted in an amendment of the definition of "emigrant" under the order, so as to confine it to "any person under written or oral contract, or express or implied agreement to labour in any country out of British India or out of Europe."

This change of definition made a great difference, and opened the door for the departure of master traders and others to Zanzibar, and other African ports. By a subsequent order, passed on the suggestion of the Bombay Government, domestic servants were exempted from the restriction. But while permission to proceed out of India has been given to traders and domestic servants, the process has been rendered tedious and unpleasant by the imposition of quarantine here for five days in the case of all vessels carrying such persons to African ports. This restriction was insisted on by the Government of India, who, in the first instance, desired the period of quarantine to be ten days, and only reduced it on the urgent representations of the local Government. Indeed, the first steamer put in quarantine under the revised rules had been detained for six out of ten days, when a telegram was received from Calcutta, stating that the period of detention might be reduced by one-half. The needlessness even of five days waiting in Bombay harbour is seen from the fact that the voyage to the nearest African port, Zanzibar, occupies fully twelve days, or two days more than the period fixed by the medical experts at the International Plague Conference at Venice as the limit of incubation. It will thus be seen that the Government of India has imposed arbitrary restrictions upon trade and intercourse with ports across the Indian Ocean that are in no sense called for under the decisions arrived at by the Venice Conference, and is continuing them long after the plague has ceased to retain its epidemic character in Bombay. Delagoa Bay is not reached until four weeks after leaving Bombay. As there are no direct sailings from the other side of India to the African Coast, the restrictive character of the rule has in some cases been evaded by sending passengers from Calcutta to Aden, where they have embarked for various African ports. It would really seem as though the Government of India, in addition to publishing a notification advising intending emigrants to keep away from Natal, are so intent on complying with the wishes of the colonists that they place every possible obstacle in the way of traders, desiring to exercise their inalienable rights as British subjects to migrate from one British settlement to another. This theory is borne out by the fact that Mr. Chamberlain informed the Natal authorities some time back that the Indian Government were as far as possible preventing emigrants from going to Natal—"at my instance," proudly added the Colonial Secretary. But if the object in view is to assist the Natal people in keeping out the "Asiatic invasion," it is not altogether successful, for many of the traders and others embark to Delagoa Bay and from thence gravitate to the Transvaal and to Natal. Amongst other evils the restrictions still imposed go far to hamper the trade that has sprung with Madagascar since the French occupation. Natives of India who have gone thither as pioneers of trade are placing considerable orders with Indian firms, and it is a great pity that this new departure should be retarded by arbitrary rules imposed not by the French authorities, but by our own Government. From first to last in this business the authorities at Simla have displayed a strange want of consideration for the rights and privileges of the Indian public.

TRAVELLERS in the interior of Korea are handicapped in no small measure by the necessity for taking on the journey cases of the copper coin current in the Island for paying their way. Things are not quite so bad as this in Baroda, since it possesses a silver currency. But the State is suffering from a great plethora of copper, which puts the subjects of His Highness the Gaekwar to no little inconvenience, and has led to the depreciation of the metal. Sixty-four of the old roughly hewn copper pieces of years gone by were equivalent to one rupee. They were some years ago supplanted by neat copper coins, which sufficiently resembled in appearance the British Indian pice to find, after being current for some years, a good market amongst the poorer classes in the Berars. The shroffs who conducted the business of exportation found it extremely profitable, for in return for 64 pieces equivalent to a Baroda State rupee, they received a British Indian rupee worth three annas more. The demand for copper coins from the Gaekwari Mints became very great, and ultimately the State farmed out the work of manufacture to two private traders. The contractors paid the State a profit of thirty per cent., and yet were able to clear twenty per cent. from the transaction. For three or four years not a single rupee was coined, the Mint plant being entirely occupied with the production of copper pieces, until although the existing supply was ample for the needs of the State itself, fully ten lakhs worth had been put upon the market. No particular care was taken to see that the new coin was up to the requisite standard; pieces were issued of any weight or any thickness. The British authorities in the Berars ultimately woke up to the fact that coin intrinsically, as well as nominally, inferior was flowing into the Agency. In order to put a stop to this state of things a regulation was issued by the Government of India making it penal for any person to possess more than 64 pieces of the Baroda copper coin in British territory. The result was that the market which had so readily absorbed the Gaekwari copper to the great profit of the shroffs engaged in the trade, rapidly disgorged its supplies. The coin went back in waggon-loads to Baroda, to fill the vaults of the money-lenders and the State treasuries. The in-rush of the copper led to a great depreciation of the metal, causing no little hardship to the poor, with whom it is the principal medium of barter. Its purchasing power went down to an extent quite equal to that which in British India divides the sterling from the nominal value of the rupee. The situation is admitted by the Durbar to be serious, and an attempt was made a short time back to restore the equilibrium between the copper and silver coinage, by calling in the latter to the extent of one and a-half lakhs. But this did not meet the necessities of the case, and a much larger amount will have to be taken out of circulation before the relations between the two metals in the State are brought back to their former level. The profit to the public exchequer on the transaction was not far short of a lakh of rupees, and there is some reason in the argument that a sum at least equal to this profit should be expended in calling in the coin, melting it down, and re-selling it at the raw value. The policy of mee

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TURKO-GRECIAN QUESTION.

THE TURKS IN THESSALY.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

There are various indications that Turks are preparing for a long occupation of Thessaly.

Governors, Judges, and schoolmasters are being appointed.

Harems are arriving from Turkey.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

THE ANNEXATION QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 5.

At the meeting of the Ambassadors and Tewfik Pasha at Pera, to-day, to discuss the peace conditions between Turkey and Greece, the representatives of Great Britain, France, and Italy definitely declared against the proposal for the annexation of Thessaly to the Turkish Empire.

THE "RAPPROCHEMENT" BETWEEN RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

High importance is attached in the Diplomatic circles to the declaration made by the British, French, and Italian Ambassadors at Pera, yesterday, regarding Thessaly, especially in view of "rapprochement" between Russia and Germany.

THE KING OF SIAM.

JUNE 5.

The King of Siam has paid a visit to his Holiness the Pope.

EXPECTED REVIVAL OF THE LEAGUE OF THE EMPERORS.

JUNE 6.

There are signs of a revival of the "League of the Three Emperors."

LORD ROBERTS.

Lord Roberts has been appointed Knight of the order of St. Patrick.

A BRUSH WITH THE DERVISHES.

CAIRO, JUNE 5.

An Egyptian reconnoitring party met a Dervish patrol some sixty miles north of Dongola. A fight ensued, and the Dervishes were repulsed and pursued for twelve miles in the desert.

Twelve Egyptians were killed and wounded.

Captain Peyton, of the 15th Hussars, was severely wounded, but from the latest accounts he is doing well.

THE SOUTH AFRICA COMMITTEE.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The South Africa Committee has adjourned *sine die*.

The Chairman has deferred reporting Messrs. Cecil Rhodes and Hawksley and Dr. Rutherford Harris to the House of Commons till the presentation of the Committee's Report.

JUNE 6.

The South Africa Committee will reassemble on the 25th instant.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

PARIS, JUNE 4.

President Faure goes to St. Petersburg on the 25th proximo with M. Hanotaux.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The Bombay mails of the 21st ultimo arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE FESTIVITIES AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JUNE 5.

The first of the Simla Jubilee festivities took place to-day, when Lady Elgin gave a monster treat to all children, native as well as European, in the station. The proceedings began with dinner in the middle of the day, in the Town Hall, after which sports were held and tea and other entertainments provided on the Annandale race-course, which has not seen so big a gathering this season. Fine weather prevailed, and the entertainment was a great success. The Viceroy was present.

A special Jubilee service takes place on the 20th instant, when all military officers will attend in uniform.

THE BURST OF THE MONSOON ON THE MALABAR COAST.

It is now officially reported that the monsoon has burst on the Malabar Coast, but the advance is feeble. Cochin has had four inches of rain, and Calicut three inches, while rights up the Coast storms are expected.

The report recently circulated that monsoon had burst at Ceylon was of course premature, the storms that occurred there being merely local.

MR. REYNOLDS AT CHAMBA.

Mr. Reynolds, head of the Forest Survey Department, who was recently in Simla, has left to commence operations in Chamba.

PROF. HAFFKINE AT SIMLA.

Prof. Haffkine has arrived in Simla to consult with the Surgeon-General with the Government of India.

He leaves almost immediately.

THE DIRECTOR OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Mr. Oldham, Officiating Director, Geological Survey, proceeds to Naini Tal on a tour about the 20th instant.

THE MAHOMEDANS AND TURKISH SUCCESSES.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 5.

A public meeting of about 5,000 Mahomedans was held at the Zakeria mosque, yesterday, under the presidency of Sheik Mahomed Alli Hajee, Noor Mahomed Alli Hajee Noor Mahomed Zakeria. In his address to the congregation he said they had met to consider the best means of celebrating the successes achieved by the Ottoman Army. Mr. Zakeria especially impressed upon the people present the advantage which Moslems of India are enjoying under the benign rule of the Queen-Empress and the grateful and loyal appreciation due to her by them. The speaker then proposed the following resolutions, which were unanimously passed amidst loud expressions of approval:—"That the committee of management be empowered to fix a day for celebration of the Turkish victories, and utilize funds in the best possible manner;" "That the committee be empowered to send a congratulatory telegram to his Imperial Majesty the Sultan."

After an expression of fervent wishes for long life, peace, and prosperity to the Khalifa of Islam and his Empire, the meeting dispersed.

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]

THE REIGN OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

V.

SOCIAL CHANGES OF THE QUEEN'S REIGN.

BY

JOHN ASHTON.

PART II.

We, who have been privileged to live during the reign of Queen Victoria, have seen an age of wonder—an age which has no parallel in history. And this may be largely accounted for by the fact that it has been to us, living in England, an age of peace. We have only been engaged in one European war, the Crimean, and that was a very short one, and although our arms are generally employed in some part of the world, yet England has been able to develop herself in a marvellous manner, owing to war having passed her by.

Yet this very state of peace has tended so to increase the population as to compel many to find other homes, thereby founding new empires, and Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Africa have been made from our surplus population. Yet, in spite of all, we increase, as the first and last census of the reign show. In 1841, the population of Great Britain was 18,656,414, and in 1891, 37,880,764. One little fact will shew the expansion of our empire during the Victorian era, and that is that it was in 1837, when the Queen came to the throne, that the city of Melbourne was laid out by order of Sir R. Bourke.

This extension of empire has doubled and tripled our commerce, and has made us the carriers and middlemen of the world's merchandise. To shew this I need only refer to the fact that, in 1837, our commercial navy amounted to 20,500 vessels, with a total tonnage of 2,333,300 tons, and consisted almost entirely of sailing ships, only 624 being returned as steamers, having a tonnage of 70,000 tons. Now we have 36,000 vessels, with a total tonnage of 10,500,000 tons, of which 4,000,000 are sailing vessels, including coasters. Indeed, the world's business could not have been carried on without steam; it has all but annihilated time and space—and, thanks to the cutting of the Suez Canal, Bombay can now be reached in twenty-five days, and Melbourne in forty days, whilst going by rail to Brindisi will save eight days. The ocean greyhounds, plying to and from America, can now do the journey between England and New York in 5½ days. To do this means a pressure of steam, and employment of horse power, such as would have been considered fabulous in 1837. But, thanks to the engineer, we have been able to keep up with the expansion of trade, which in exports and imports has risen from 140,000,000 tons in 1837 to 700,000,000 in 1895.

So much for the sea: now for the changes on land. On the accession of the Queen, there were only six railways at work in England, and only one of them running from London. This was the London and Greenwich railway, which only went as far as Deptford. The earliest Parliamentary statistics respecting railways date from 1854, when, in the United Kingdom, there were 8,053 miles of rail—The latest data are December 31, 1895, which show 21,174 miles. In 1854 111,180,165 passengers were carried (exclusive of season tickets); in 1895 929,770,909, made up as follows: First class, 28,990,006; second class, 58,567,859; and third class, 841,213,044. The capital paid up and invested in railroads in the United Kingdom, 31 December, 1895, was £1,001,110,221. This has been necessitated by the huge expansion of our trade, which still is the greatest in the world, in spite of some grumbles at being under-sold by foreigners. It was impossible, and out of the nature of things that we could enjoy a monopoly; every machine, every kind of goods manufactured here and exported, was an object lesson to be copied, or improved upon by some rival. For much of our commercial success we have been indebted to our coalfields, the production of mineral from which has increased from 65,000,000 tons in 1854 to about 200,000,000 in 1895. But this source of revenue is waning, not that the coalfields are exhausted, but others are being worked in different parts of the world. So too is it with iron. The production of pig iron in 1854 was 3,000,000 tons, and in 1895, 7,500,000 tons; but iron ore and manufactured iron are being imported, and enormous works have been built on the Continent and America. The Bessemer process, one of the greatest inventions, of modern times, which revolutionised the iron trade, is now in use all over the world.

Naturally, the wealth of England has enormously increased, not only from the expansion of trade, but from the discoveries of gold, silver, and diamonds. Gold was discovered in California, in 1847; in Australia in 1851; in South Africa in 1868; and in each of these countries the goldfields have developed amazingly. Yet, with all the increased supply, gold still keeps up its price, which is not the case with silver, this metal having fallen to half the price it was at the Queen's accession. Diamonds were first found in South Africa in 1867, and the output of these gems is now so large as to make it necessary to limit the quantity put upon the market, and thus to keep up their value. The companies which exploit these mines owe their existence to the law of limited liability, which was passed in 1855, and to deal with their shares, and those of railroads and foreign stocks, a new race of men has sprung up, and the Stock Exchange deals in amounts, compared with which the South Sea Bubble was petty. Many individuals have made colossal fortunes, and their example has influenced hundreds of thousands of capitalists, who have not been equally lucky. It is an age of gambling, and between the Stock Exchange and the Turf, we compare very favourably with the much abused times of the lottery. The law of limited liability has enabled huge manufactories to be built and worked, which could never have been done by individual private enterprise; but these overwhelm and wipe out the smaller people, a fact particularly shown in the working of Co-operative Stores (another product of the Victorian age) which, unquestionably, bear very hardly upon the small tradesman.

Our national prosperity has been most materially aided by science. The magnetic needle telegraph was patented by Sir William Cooke and Sir Charles Wheatstone on June 12, 1837; but the electric telegraph, as we know it, was not brought in practice until 1838-9, when Cooke set up the line from Paddington to West Drayton: since then it has put a girdle round the earth, and brought all nations into intimate communication, annihilating distance. By means of its sister, the telephone, London and Paris can converse with each other, and to business men it is indispensable, permitting arrangements to be made and bargains closed without the necessity of either party leaving his office. Photography, that wonder of wonders, is of Victorian growth, for, if we do not admit the experiments of wedgewood, which were of no practical utility, we must date its introduction, in England, at all events, from September 13, 1839, when M. St. Croix exhibited the whole process of Daguerreotype in the presence of a select party of scientific men and artists. He also succeeded in producing a picture of the place of meeting, 7, Piccadilly. From the glittering shimmer of the Daguerreotype to the beautiful and artistic photograph of the present day is a series of painstaking improvements, but to us the acme of photography is reached either in the wonderful "X" rays, discovered by Professor Rontgen, before whose piercing power even metal can be penetrated, or the secrets of the human body laid bare; or in its mapping the heavens, and showing stars undreamed of by telescopic revelation. We have yet to learn the value of Lord Rayleigh's discovery in the new constituent, Argon, found in air—but we can all, especially manufacturers, experience the benefits of the marvels obtained from coal, such as aniline dyes, etc., whilst the discovery of petroleum and its adaptation to light, warmth, and motive power, has been a blessing to the whole civilized world.

Side by side with science, medicine has held its way. Homœopathy, introduced in 1827, has materially modified its practice, bleeding has almost entirely disappeared from practice, a more sensible treatment of diseases has obtained with less drugs and more attention to diet, whilst in surgery we have to bless first the introduction of ether, as an anæsthetic in 1846, and chloroform in the succeeding year. The antiseptic treatment of wounds has saved many valuable lives. A broader scope has been given to medical practice by allowing ladies to take degrees, and the new school of trained nurses has quite annihilated that of "Sairey Gamp." Much has been done in the large towns in the way of sanitation, but in that respect much has still to be done. Yet, to shew the utility of drainage, we may take the case of London, where a splendid system of main drainage was perfected between 1865 and 1875. The mean death-rate of London for the various decades from 1840 to 1870 was 24·4 per 1,000. In 1880 it was reduced to 22·5, and it is now 19·5, thus shewing what the sanitary engineer can effect in the way of saving life. Of course, this saving has not been altogether due to improved drainage; sanitary appliances in houses, better ventilation, good water and plenty of it, coupled with the compulsory closing of old wells, have done much towards the result, which has been helped by the habits of the people themselves, and by the very wide spread of temperance in drink. The temperance movement may be said to have commenced in the Queen's reign, and to have been inaugurated by Father Matthew in 1837. At all events, it has arrived at its present importence during the reign. Another thing which our time has seen, which, probably, will have great effect on the health of future generations, is the study of the microbes which produce diseases: a study still in its infancy.

In mechanical engineering we can hold our own against the world, and its growth and development are entirely Victorian. Our civil engineers have been making railways all over the world—overcoming all the obstacles raised by nature, and proving themselves worthy companions of Stevenson and Brunel. Our architects have had a chance never accorded to any other age. There are very few old churches throughout the kingdom that have not been restored or rebuilt, whilst, as for the building of new churches, there has never been such a time in all our history. Theatres, municipal buildings, hospitals, schools; all kinds of public buildings have been scattered broadcast throughout the land; a greater metropolis has arisen, and every town and city has been enlarged; and yet no new style has been introduced, unless we can call the combination of iron and glass, like the International Exhibition of 1851, a new style.

In painting, a remarkable improvement has been made, mainly owing to the example of the so-called Pre-Raphaelite school which was started about 1850; this, having abandoned the crudities of its first inception, laid the foundation of a better and more careful style. Wood engraving has been greatly perfected, whilst the different "processes," purely the product of the last few years, enable books to be well illustrated at small cost. The number of published books has increased at a marvellous rate, but whilst the Victorian era can held its own against any other in good literature and authors, the quantity of rubbish issued from the Press is appalling. This specially refers to periodicals, which spring up like mushrooms, and are probably the outcome of the free education, which is one of the institutions of this reign. Free libraries are rising everywhere, and the public voluntarily add to their very heavy taxation, in order that their poorer brethren may read at no cost to themselves. The increase in newspapers has been phenomenal, their number in the United Kingdom being now about 2,400. This is owing to the abolition of the duty on newspapers in 1855, and the duty on paper in 1861, which was immediately followed by the establishments of a penny press, now further reduced to a halfpenny. To this reign, too, you are indebted for the penny post, which was inaugurated in January 10, 1840, book post June 5, 1855, halfpenny post cards October, 1870, savings bank, 1880, and uniform colonial and foreign postage, July 1, 1892.

Whitaker's Almanac gives a list of 390 religious denominations in the United Kingdom, most of which, like the Salvation Army, have sprung up during the reign. The Church of England was woke up and thoroughly reinvigorated by the "Tractarian" movement of 1833—1841, and its clergy are now as zealous a body as can be found anywhere. Never have so many churches and chapels been built, nor such large sums spent on religion as in this reign; which, besides, has been marked by great toleration. The Roman Catholic Episcopate, which had been non-existent since the Reformation, was revived in 1850, whilst Jews have had all their disabilities removed, and one of their number elevated to the Peerage. Hospitals of all kinds have sprung up, all State unaided; and there is not a disease, but what has its special hospitals; there are homes for convalescents and the dying, institutions for the helpless, cripples and incurables, the deaf, the dumb and the blind, orphanages, homes for waifs and strays, and help for all kinds of erring humanity. One of the earliest Acts of Parliament in the Queen's reign was the settlement of civil marriages by Registrars, and Gretna Green marriages were abolished in 1856. Divorce, which previously could only be obtained by Act of Parliament, was rendered much easier by the institution of a special court, in 1857: and, to wind up, the disposal of dead bodies by cremation is a product of this reign; whilst funerals have been robbed of half their mournfulness owing to the abolition of mutes, marshal-men, and ostrich feathers, and the substitution of a wealth of flowers.

THE PROPOSED RUPEE LOAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I confess I am somewhat disappointed that my two recent communications to the Press regarding Currency and Exchange, and the proposed Rupee Loan, have as yet been so little productive of criticism. Am I to draw the conclusion that the reasoning is unanswerable, or is it that men of business are so lethargic, or so regardless of what not only concerns the welfare of the country, but of themselves, that they trouble not to lift their pen?

It was with pleasure, therefore, that I observed the earnest and thoughtful letter of "F. C. R.," which for the most part gives full support and approval to the views I have put forward. There are some points, however, of importance, too, wherein he differs from me, and to these I now address myself.

He says "the separate question as to whether a low fluctuating Exchange is not preferable to a higher and fixed Exchange is of course exceedingly debateable." Later on, however, he says that I have "shown how little that argument (viz., the injury to our trade with the Far East in a higher Sterling Exchange) is really worth," which implies that he admits the correctness of the argument I used, viz., that neither a higher nor a lower exchange can permanently affect the volume of a country's trade. He continues: "But even were it valid, any temporary jar which that particular branch of trade might receive during its period of adjustment would count for extremely little compared with the immense injury inflicted on that and every other trade and industry this country possesses by the constant, violent, and unforeseeable fluctuations in sterling exchange." There is inconsistency here. The last quotation completely demolishes the first. How, then, can your correspondent say that the question of fluctuations is "exceedingly debateable"? It so happens that, of all the questions arising out of the present position of Exchange, that of its injury to trade by fluctuations is pre-eminently the one regarding which there is universal accord. Fluctuations play the very devil! They turn honest trading into downright gambling. What trade and commerce need, of all things, is a stable Exchange; a strong, honest platform, in fact, on which trade can work freely, and traders can base their calculations with a fair degree of certainty. With fluctuations like those experienced during the past twenty-five years, commercial operations initiated by the prospect of a fair profit have constantly run the risk before their conclusion, by these ungovernable fluctuations in exchange, of ending in heavy loss; proving that those fluctuations which your correspondent considers "exceedingly debateable" are the very canker worm at the root of our commerce.

To aggravate the position generally, and the fluctuations particularly, there has, as your correspondent points out, within the past three or four years, sprung up a set of Native gamblers, facetiously called the "golden gang," who, playing with the exceeding instability of sterling Exchange, turn its weaknesses to profitable account. The boldness and extent of their operations have not only commanded success, but have upset all rational calculations, and have so impressed Exchange bankers and others that the gang more often than not find themselves masters of the situation, and as certainly act accordingly. They have the shrewdness to quickly discern when Exchange is at the turning point for a rise or a fall, and promptly buy or sell gold or Bank bills to such an extent as to in ensify the natural direction. When the rise or fall has thus been carried out to an extreme point, the "golden gang" rapidly change front, reverse their operations, and pocket the differences. They have, of course, occasionally put their foot into it, as the phrase goes, but I must say the occasions have been the exception. It should be remembered that these operations are perfectly legitimate and even justifiable, and are merely the natural outcome of the opportunities afforded by the present half-fledged condition of the Currency scheme. The permanent attainment of the gold level would quickly end this excrescence, and might probably divert the energies of this clever "gang" into less objectionable courses.

Some of the remarks of this correspondent seem to suggest the impression that I believe a contraction of the rupees current could have no influence in assisting a rise in sterling Exchange. This I need hardly say was not what I wished to convey. What I said was that contraction was not a *sine qua non* to the fulfilment of the Currency scheme, and to that I firmly adhere. Contracting the Currency must of necessity drive sellers of sterling into higher Exchange, but this effect, I maintain, would be far from commensurate with the injury which an inadequate volume of rupees would inflict on both the internal and external trade of the country. In view of this, I deprecated the contraction of our currency, and advocated the narrowing of the channels through which remittances could be made from Europe, so long as the channels left were sufficient for the adjustment of our foreign trade. That contraction should act with appreciative force, an accompanying active export trade would be necessary, sufficient to raise the price of accommodation to a point that would demand telegraphic transfers from London. At present though money is scarce and dear, there is no volume in our trade; hence the little money that is now available seems to be nearly enough for our comparatively small requirements. In the event, however, of a restoration to the full volume of active trade, the squeeze for money would become well nigh intolerable till the gold level was reached and the imprisoned rupees were released from our Currency vaults.

I fear that "F. C. R." has not carefully considered the effect of his proposal to raise a 3½ per cent. loan in place of a 3 per cent. In the first place, a departure from the position acquired by the success of the last three per cent. loan would involve Government in great humiliation, by establishing a fall in the value of their borrowing powers, which might be difficult to recover in after years when necessity arises for further borrowing. In the second place, the addition of another ½ per cent. to the rate of interest would cause a further loss of Rs. 44 lakhs during the course of fifteen years, this being the period I have chosen for my former calculations, as it is the shortest period within which Government would be able to redeem the loan. The longer the time, the greater, of course, would be the loss. I am not aware that I have ever condemned the policy of borrowing in gold, as this correspondent asserts, nor do I think it possible that I could have done so, seeing I have always considered that there is a time for borrowing in gold and a time for borrowing in rupees. The financial conditions of India being normal, it would be right to borrow in rupees when sterling Exchange is likely to permanently fall, and to borrow in sterling when it is likely to permanently rise, which it most certainly would do now if Government would only exclude silver, a perfectly harmless measure and one well within their reach. The present, to my mind, is unquestionably a time for borrowing in gold, not only because it would be difficult to raise a rupee loan at all, but because it would so curtail our already deficient resources as to seriously tax and injure trade; also because the probabilities of a rise in Exchange are long are considerable, while at our present low level the risk of a serious or permanent fall is almost nil. I can see no advantage therefore in borrowing at 3½, or any other percentage while the financial conditions of India are such as they are. As for a fresh rupee loan at 3½ per cent. greatly strengthening the market for that description of paper, it is all moonshine! The very reverse, I should say, would, or rather ought, to happen, and its effect upon 3 per cents. would be to sink them to an even deeper depth than they sleep in at present.

As it is most desirable that the people of India should be widely interested in Government Securities, and are strongly averse to accept the small return these Securities yield on their investments, to say nothing of the bitter dissatisfaction the recent conversions from 4 to 3½ and from 3½ to 3 per cent. have created in the spirit of those Native holders who could find no ready means of securely re-investing their monies, I agree with "F. C. R." in thinking that the reduction of the rate of interest to 3 per cent. was a political error. Yet, as an economic venture, the reduction was eminently successful. However, as the country, both materially and financially, is now in very sore straits, the present time seems to me to be highly inopportune to attempt to recover the political mistake by sacrificing economy, more especially as a retrograde step would probably be looked upon with suspicion, and might destroy that confidence in Government which they at present assuredly possess.

Excepting on the points I have dealt with above, I thoroughly agree with all that "F. C. R." sets forth, and endorse to the full the six contentions he has narrated as the results that would naturally follow the stoppage of silver imports.

JAS. H. SLEIGH.

Bombay, 5th June, 1897.

THE LATE PARIS CATASTROPHE.

SPECIAL REQUIEM MASS.

His Grace Dom Antonio Pedro da Costa, Archbishop of Cranganor and Bishop of Damaun, held a special service in the Church of Our Lady of Glory, Mazagon, for the repose of the souls of victims of the late Paris catastrophe. The church was draped in black, and in the centre of the edifice was raised an excellent catafalque bearing the inscription "La Catastrophe de Paris, 1897." The French Consul's invitation to his countrymen to be present at the service was well responded to. A large number of Frenchmen were present, and other nationalities were well represented. The congregation included Mr. and Mrs. Pilinski; M. Le Comte de Poitier, Chancellor for France; Herr Max Biermann; the German Consul, and Mrs. Biermann; the Russian specialist, Dr. Wyso Kowicey, and his assistant, Dr. Zabulouski; Mr. Trost, manager of the Credit Lyonnais, Mrs. Frost, and several assistants of the Bank; Mr. Joly, acting manager of the Comptoir National d'Escompte; Mr. L. Tardivel, the Accountant of the Bank; Mr. Rousset, agent of the Messageries Maritimes Company, and Mr. Phillips; Dr. and Miss J. Gerson da Cunha, and Dr., Mrs., and the Misses Rozario. His Grace the Archbishop officiated at the service, and besides the very Rev. Canons Faria, G. de Silva, Prior de Silva, Vicar Vara of Thana, D. Lobo, of Mazagon, De Silva, and Rev. Siqueira, Vicar of Marol, there were present many other priests who had come from the suburban districts specially to attend the service.

THE COMING MONSOON.

HEAVY RAIN IN BOMBAY.

During yesterday morning the atmospheric conditions in Bombay were such as to indicate the early arrival of the South-West Monsoon. The sky was cloudy and the heat exceptionally oppressive, the air being apparently charged with electricity. The clouds gathered in volume, and in the afternoon, at about 4 o'clock, there were slight showers of rain in various parts of the town and island. At sun-set the sky assumed a lurid hue, and the heat seemed more oppressive than ever. At about 7 o'clock rumblings of thunder were heard, and about half-an hour afterwards rain began to fall heavily, accompanied by sheet lightning and thunder. The storm increased as the evening wore on, and the rain came down in such volume as to lead some to suppose that the monsoon had arrived. The storm afterwards abated somewhat, but heavy showers fell at intervals, and the thunder and lightning continued during a great part of the night. There was not much relief, however, in the temperature.

REPORTS FROM OCEAN LINERS.

The steamer Akbar, Captain G. Baldwin, which arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Mauritius, experienced strong south-east trades, south of the Equator, moderate south-west monsoon, unsettled squally weather from the Equator to 14° N. Latitude and 67° E. Longitude, and from thence fine weather. The steamer Jupiter, Captain C. Vasey, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, reports having encountered unsettled weather with heavy squalls of wind and rain till the night of the 3rd instant. The steamer Golden Cross, Commander W. H. Thomas, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesbro, experienced rough weather in the English Channel and Bay of Biscay, and fine weather in the Arabian Sea. The P. and O. Co's steamer Coromandel, Commander F. H. Seymour, which arrived in harbour yesterday from China, experienced from Colombo variable winds, unsettled weather, and S. W. swell.

MONSOON PROSPECTS.

Saturday's observations: Pressure has increased briskly in Burma and North-East India and slightly in North-West India. It is practically unchanged in Southern India. Pressure conditions are very abnormal. Pressure is very uniform over whole of the North-West and Central India and Deccan, and is in considerable to large excess over the whole of Northern India and is in moderate defect in Ceylon and South Madras. Conditions are very similar to those which prevailed at the end of the first week of June last year. Temperature has risen generally. The rise averages three degrees in the Punjab where the mean temperature yesterday was six degrees below normal. An important feature at present is the great excess of temperature in the Central Provinces, Berar and Bombay. Deccan Temperature yesterday averaged seven degrees above normal in the Central Provinces and Berar. Moderate showers have fallen in west Ceylon and Malabar and Local thunder showers in parts of Burma, Bengal, Behar and Chota Nagpur. Moderately heavy snow appears to have fallen in the interior Simla hills during the past three or four days. The mail steamer reports abnormal easterly winds and showery weather in the centre of the Arabian Sea, thus perhaps indicating disturbad weather to the south.

THE BURST OF THE MONSOON.

The weather in Colombo has been distinctly monsoonish since Saturday, though there is much less wind than is usual at the burst. The rainfall has not been very heavy in the metropolis, but at Galle they had 4·81 inches for the 24 hours ending on Saturday morning, and on Sunday it was raining heavily at Galle, Puttalam, and Anuradhapura. There has been a lot of rain up-country, and at Hangwella, we are told, they had 3 inches on Thursday, and it was still raining on Saturday. Steamers from westward report fine weather, however, till Ceylon was reached. On referring to Capt. Donuan, to-day, for his opinion on the present weather he informed us that the big monsoon really came in on Saturday, and that the very mild storm that took place then was all the burst we shall have this year.—*Times of Ceylon* (May 31).

THE PARTIAL STRIKE OF MILL-HANDS.

The partial strike amongst the mill-hands employed in the various mills in the Mahim division still continues, though on a much smaller scale than the previous days, owing to many operatives having been reconciled to the old system. Out of the seven mills that were closed on Thursday last five resumed work on Saturday. Only two mills—the Dhun and Wadia—were closed. The strike amongst the mill-hands working in mills in the Byculla and Parel divisions is nearly over.

DOGS FROM INDIA TO ENGLAND.

Under a new order of the Board of Agriculture, dated 7th May, known as the "Importation of Dogs Order of 1897," dogs will not be allowed to be landed in Great Britain from foreign countries unless a license is previously obtained from the Board. Any dogs taken into England without such license will probably be destroyed by the authorities on the ship's arrival. Applications for such license should be made in writing to the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, 4, Whitehall Place, London, S. W., with full description of the dog and a guarantee for detention and insolation of the dogs, if it appears to the Board necessary or desirable.

Messrs. Caird and Co., ship-builders, Greenock, launched on May 14, for the P. and O. Company, a large steel screw-steamer named Egypt. The vessel, which is of 8,000 tons register, is 500ft. long, 54ft. broad, and 37½ft. deep. She will have accommodation for 500 passengers, will be superbly fitted up, and have engines of 11,000 horse-power. The Egypt is sister-ship to the India, recently built for the same company.

FREEMASONRY IN BOMBAY.

INSTALLATION OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR AS THE GRAND MASTER OF ALL SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY IN INDIA.

Friday and Saturday were red letter days in connection with Freemasonry in India. On the first day H. E. Lord Sandhurst, pro-District Grand Master of English Freemasonry, was installed in the chair of the Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India. In the history of Freemasonry this is the first time that both the English and Scotch constitutions have been presided over by a brother belonging to the English constitution. This event will no doubt bring into much closer contact and union the two constitutions, whose interests are not only quite safe, but are likely to be enhanced under the fostering care of his Excellency the Governor. The day was observed as one of great rejoicings, in which almost all the masons of this Presidency participated, a number of brethren having come from a great distance to take part in the ceremonials.

As the Freemasons' Hall, where all such gatherings are held, was deemed too small for such a great function, with the kind permission of the proprietor of the Novelty Theatre, the house was converted for the time being into the Grand Lodge, which was decorated and illuminated on an extensive scale. The brethren were seated under their respective banners, which were arranged in the order of precedence of the several Lodges working under the Scotch Constitution. Rt. Wor. Bro. W. E. Jennings, Grand Director of Music, presiding at the organ, and playing selections as the brethren assembled. The Grand Master, Mr. J. W. Smith, accompanied by his office-bearers, entered the Lodge in procession and took the chair, as arranged, at 6-15 p.m., the Grand Director of Music playing a Processional March. The Grand Lodge having been opened in ample form, and Rt. Wor. Bro. Captain C. D. Wise, the Grand Secretary, having read the summons convening the Communication, Wor. Bro. I. M. Shields, the Deputy District Grand Master of English Freemasonry, who paid a friendly visit to the Grand Lodge, was announced, and he was received together with his office-bearers with honours due to his position in the Craft.

The Grand Master then, in addressing the Grand Lodge, said:—Brethren,—To explain to you the special business of this Communication may perhaps be considered a work of supererogation, seeing that we all know perfectly well that we have assembled to install in the Chair of the Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, H.E. Lord Sandhurst, Governor of Bombay. (Cheers). That is a circumstance upon which we Scottish Freemasons particularly congratulate ourselves. It is particularly gratifying to us to have secured the services as our Grand Master of so distinguished a brother as the Governor of Bombay. (Cheers.) Knowing as we do how earnestly and energetically he has discharged his duties as Pro-District Grand Master under the English Constitution, we feel perfectly certain that our interests as Scottish Freemasons are safe in his hands, and I trust that this Grand Lodge will prosper and advance under his fostering care. (Loud cheers.)

A fanfare of trumpets outside the Lodge announced the arrival of H. E. the Governor, at about 6-30 p.m., and the Grand Master requested Rt. Wor. Bro. Darasha R. Chichgar, Bro. E. F. Underwood, and about half-a-dozen officers to receive his Excellency at the porch. His Excellency was accorded a cordial reception by Bro. Chichgar, who introduced his Lordship to the several Grand Lodge officers who had been deputed to receive him. The Chief Grand Marshal, Wor. Bro. C. Anderson, then announced that the Grand Master Designate, Rt. Wor. Bro. H. E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Sandhurst, G.C.I.E., was without and requested to be installed. The Grand Master required the Commission appointing his Excellency to the high office to be presented, which the Chief Grand Marshal, after coferring with his Lordship duly presented to the Grand Master. The latter examined the Commission, and having pronounced it to be in order, passed it to the Grand Secretary. It was then directed by the Grand Master to introduce the Grand Master Designate in proper form and the Chief Grand Marshal and nine Past Masters, who retired from the Grand Lodge for a few minutes, again entered it in procession introducing the Grand Master Designate to the Grand Master, the brethren standing to order all the time the ceremonial lasted. His Excellency having been conducted to the altar, the Grand Master called upon the Grand Secretary to read the Commission, which was signed by the Rt. Hon'ble Lord Saltoun, the Grand Master Mason of Scotland and his Grand Secretary, and which authorized H. E. the Grand Master Designate to rule over the forty-three different Lodges in India, extending to Aden on the West and Burmah on the East, Afghanistan and Baluchistan on the North and Ceylon to the South. The Grand Chaplain having said a prayer suitable to the occasion.

The Grand Master, addressing the Grand Master Designate, said:—Most Worshipful Sir,—It is scarcely necessary for me to point out the duties of the high office of Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India which are about to under take. We all know that you have proved a most energetic Mason, particularly under the English Constitution, and we doubt not that the interests of our Grand Lodge are safe in your hands and the Grand Lodge will prosper and flourish under your rule. (Loud cheers.)

H. E. Lord Sandhurst was then invested with the insignia and badge of his high office, and installed by the Grand Master in the Eastern chair in due and ancient form.

His Lordship took his seat in the Eastern chair amidst a fanfare of trumpets, sounded outside on a signal being given from the Lodge, and was duly proclaimed by the Chief Grand Marshal and saluted by the brethren as the new Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, Most Wor. Bro. Smith being invested as Past Grand Master and conducted to the chair to the left of the Grand Master.

The new Grand Master, who was greeted with loud and prolonged cheers, then addressed the Grand Lodge in the following terms:—Most Worshipful Past Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, Worshipful Brethren and Brethren all,—I have to-day undertaken in your presence a most solemn obligation to discharge the duties which have been so well carried out for five years by Wor. Bro. Smith, the Past Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India. I know that I shall fall far short of the excellence he has shown in everything connected with Scottish Freemasonry in India, but I shall ask you, brethren, to take me on trust that I shall do the very best I can for Scottish Freemasonry in India. (Cheers.) I am well aware of the solemnity of the obligation, and also know that it is no empty task that I have undertaken. But as I have done under the English Constitution, so I shall do under the Scotch Constitution, and make it my most earnest duty to visit every Lodge, wherever it is, in every place, and more than that, to promote and to strengthen and to encourage the brethren of all the Lodges that I may visit. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I have but little claim to such high honours as those which have been showered upon me here in Freemasonry since I came to this Presidency. I came here as a Master Mason, but owing to dispensation, and owing to the indulgence of the brethren, I have with rapid strides advanced in Freemasonry beyond the merits that I possess. But as I have said in regard to all Scottish Freemasonry in India, so I have to say with regard to Freemasonry under the English Constitution that I recognise not only the honour of the post, but also the duties of the post, and I shall do my utmost to fulfil them. (Cheers.) I now ask you Most Worshipful Sir, and Worshipful Brethren and Brethren all, to accept my heart-felt thanks for the honour that has been done in selecting me the Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, and to repeat that so long as I occupy this honourable position my endeavours to fulfil it as successfully as my predecessor will be unremitting. (Loud cheers.)

The Grand Secretary, in laying before the Grand Master excuses for non-attendance from some of the brethren residing in distant parts of the country, announced a handsome donation made by a Mason by way of commemorating the auspicious occasion.

The Grand Master asked the Grand Secretary to acknowledge the several communications, and to thank the brethren for their congratulations received.

Wor. Bro. I. M. Shields then said that it was his duty and proud privilege, on behalf of the District Grand Lodge, to congratulate his Excellency on his elevation to the high post of Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India.

The Grand Lodge was then closed, and the Grand Master with his officers, and the Deputy District Grand Master and his officers left the Lodge, the brethern standing to order, and the Grand Director of Music playing the *Marche au Flambeau*.

The brethern then retired, and afterwards drove to the Town Hall, where a banquet was held in honour of the occasion.

THE BANQUET.

There were about 225 covers laid on the banquet table in the Town Hall, which was brilliantly illu-

minated for the occasion. The brethern sat to dinner at about 8 p.m., H. E. Lord Sandhurst, the new Grand Master, presiding. As H. E. Lord Sandhurst stepped into the banqueting hall, the Band of the Marine Battalion, which was stationed in a corner of the hall, played the National Anthem, and the brethern remained standing until his Lordship took his seat at the south end of the hall, supported as he was on his right by Mr. Shields, the Deputy District Grand Master, and on his left by Wor. Bro. Smith, the Past Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India. Dinner over, The Grand Master proposed one after another the toasts of "The Queen-Empress" and "The Craft;" "H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Grand Master of England and Patron of English Freemasonry;" and the "Grand Master of Scotland, the Rt. Hon'ble Lord Saltoun," and they were all cordially received, the band playing suitable selections at the termination of each of these toasts.

"Rt. Wor. Bro. J.W. Smith, who was cordially received, said:—Most Wor. Sir and Brethren,—I do not conceal from myself, and I do not endeavour to conceal from those present here this evening, the very great pleasure and gratification which I have in rising to propose the health of the most Worshipful Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India. (Cheers.) The position this evening is unique in that when we drink the health of the Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, we at the same time toast his Excellency the Governor of Bombay and the Pro. Grand Master of English Freemasonry. There have been captious critics—there are always critics about, and when their views do not coincide with our they are captious critics—and so I say there have been captious critics who have suggested that because your Excellency is primarily an English Freemason, and holds the highest office under the English Constitution in the Presidency of Bombay, that the interests of Scottish Freemasonry will be subordinated to the interests of the English Constitution. (Cries of "no," "no.") Those critics are not present this evening, and I venture to say that I am speaking with the voice of all those present that we have no such misgivings—(hear, hear, and cheers)—but that we are all fully content to be ruled over by a nobleman of high political power and influence, and particularly by a British gentleman who, whenever the interests of the two Constitutions may clash or appear to clash, will consider the matter very impartially and dispassionately, and will decide with justice and discrimination—(cheers)—so that while neither Constitution will be allowed to encroach upon the domains of the other Constitution, each Constitution will enjoy perfect freedom in its own particular sphere of action. (Cheers.) We recognise, most Worshipful Sir, the very great kindness you have shown us in coming down at this unusual season of the year as a great personal inconvenience to be installed in that high office which you have taken upon yourself this evening—(cheers)—leaving the cooling breezes of Mahableshwar for the sweltering stillness of Bombay. (Renewed cheers.) We are extremely grateful, Sir, for the trouble which you have taken in this respect, and we trust your term of office will be one of uninterrupted success and pleasure—(cheers)—that no questions of a difficult and disturbing character may arise while you occupy the position of Grand Master. (Cheers.) I feel, Most Worshipful Sir, that the brethern are anxious for me to bring my speech to a close, and that they are desirous of, without delay, drinking your health as Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India. (Loud cheers.)

REPLY OF LORD SANDHURST.

The Grand Master, in replying to his toast, said:—Most Worshipful Sir, Worshipful Brethren and Brethren all,—You gave me in the Lodge a most cordial reception, and you have given my name this evening on the proposition of the Past Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India a still more cordial reception than you gave me in the afternoon. I must thank you, one and all brethern, for the way in which you have received me and the unanimous manner in which, as far as I can understand, I have been voted to be the Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India. (Cheers.) Most Worshipful Sir, you told us that there were some who criticised my nomination. I must be sorry indeed to think that there were none who had criticised it—(hear, hear, and cheers)—because, if that were so, I should imagine that we thought we lived in a temple of perfection—(loud cheers)—which, as far as my experience goes, is an impossibility. (Hear, hear.) I would rather not be elected to be the Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India on the understanding that all possible dissension had been squared. (Cheers.) It is true, Sir, there is some reason, or there may be some reason, in the possible criticism that may have been advanced. It is true that I am honoured by being the Pro. District Grand Master under the English Constitution, and I am now, you are all aware, Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India. There is an objection to that which I have observed in others, and to which I strongly object myself, and it is that I am no advocate of pluralism. (Hear, hear.) But still, Sir, taking you as a pattern, and observing the way in which you have discharged your duties, and coming to you, if you will allow me, for guidance in my difficulties, I shall hope to triumph over such difficulties as may present themselves to me. (Cheers.) But I would still make one more observation on that point. I do not for one believe in the competition between English Masonry and Scottish Masonry. (Hear, hear and applause). If there is such a competition anywhere, and it does read anywhere to disagreeableness, I think there must be some bad management somewhere, and I can assure you both of the English and the Scotch Constitutions, that so long as I have the honour to preside over both, no competition shall present itself. (Cheers.) Now, brethren, I find myself as Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India more closely allied to Scotland than I have been hitherto. It is true that I have passed in that delightful country some of the happiest days of my life, and I hope to pass more there—(cheers,)—but you have not informed me, most Worshipful Sir, whether this distinguished honour which was conferred upon me this afternoon entitles me to come to high ceremonials in a kilt. (Cheers and laughter.) I am aware that a distinguished predecessor of mine, not as a Freemason, but as the Governor of Bombay, enveloped his graceful form in the kilt, and, Worshipful Sir, if that had been the condition, I think I should have fought rather shy of accepting the honour. (Cheers and laughter.) As there seems some difference of opinion we will reserve it for decision for a future occasion. (Cheers and laughter.) I may mention that I was immensely flattered by the gathering that I saw this afternoon when I was installed, and also by the great number of brethren assembled in this hall this evening. I am given to understand by brethren of great experience and long service in the Craft, that these two meetings outnumber any other meeting that has been held by the Craft before. Well, I take that, brethren, as a most flattering circumstance, and I am glad to remark that here on the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of the reign of our beloved Queen-Empress—(loud cheers)—we meet in fraternity and unity, Musulmans, Hindoos, Parsees and Christians—(cheers)—cemented by the Craft to which we are devoted. (Renewed cheers.) Now, brethren, what is it that has brought us here together in this brotherly love and affection but this Crafts of Freemasonry? (Cheers.) To-morrow, you are aware, you will all have to assist me at a very interesting ceremony. (Cheers.) I am to lay the foundation-stone of a Temple for the Craft. The idea has been long under consideration, and to-morrow we lay the foundation-stone, and before my time comes to an end I shall hope to see it opened. (Cheers.) The Craft should certainly possess a Temple worthy of the Craft and of this beautiful city of Bombay, and I am proud of the fact that as a result of the dire catastrophe that has been upon us, and the buildings that may be erected in the future, the foundation-stone of the first new building is to be laid by the Freemasons of Bombay. As you are all aware arrangements for the laying of this foundation-stone have been matters which have occupied lengthy consideration, and at last matters have been brought to a head. I must say that I think there are two individuals who deserve our warmest appreciation and our thanks for their efforts, and these are Worshipful Brothers Darasha Chichgar and N. N. Wadia. (Cheers.) Their labours have been unceasing, and to-morrow they will see a practical commencement of the work they have so laboured to promote. Now, brethren, I thank you most cordially for drinking my health, but like a postscript in a lady's letter, the point of my speech is to come. I have to propose to you the health of the Past Grand Master, Worshipful Brother Smith. (Cheers.) For the five years Worshipful Brother Smith has held this trust he not only in no way betrayed it, but that he sustained the dignity of the position he held during that period. I speak, I am sure, the conscientious wish of all Freemasons, under the Scottish Constitution, Sir, when I convey thanks to you for the part you have taken, the enthusiasm you have shown, and the dignity with which you have upheld the honour of the Craft." (Loud cheers.)

Rt. Wor. Bro. Smith, in replying to the toast, said that words failed him to adequately express his thanks to the Grand Master for proposing his toast in such kind terms. He took that opportunity to render an account of his stewardship for the last five years, and in doing so alluded to the number of Lodges that worked under the Grand Lodge, and the satisfactory financial position of those Lodges, and of Grand Lodge.

OTHER TOASTS.

Wor. Bro. Smith, then proposed the toast of the District Grand Master of Bombay, H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and the Sister District Grand Lodges, which was cordially received by the brethren.

Rt. Wor. Bro. Smith then proposed the toast of the Grand Masters Depute and Substitute, and the Grand Officers, past and present, and while doing so, gave a brief history of the Masonic career of each of these officers.

Rt. Wor. Bro. P. N. Wadia, in returning thanks, said that he considered himself most fortunate that he was Grand Master Deputy that year, which would be remembered as a red-letter day, not only in the annals of Freemasonry in this country, but also in the history of the world. In the annals of Freemasonry, because it was for the first time that the sceptre of the District Grand Lodge and that of the Grand Lodge of All Scottish Freemasonry was wielded by the same hand, and the government of both Constitutions vested in one head. (Cheers.) In the history of the world, because it was the year of the Diamond Jubilee of their beloved Sovereign, whom the world had so justly accorded and would long continue to accord pre-eminence not only on account of the length and prosperity of Her reign, but on the world-wide extent of her dominions, as also the wisdom and beneficence of her rule, the purity of her Court, the beauty of the domestic relations of her life, and for her marvellous power of sympathy with and regard for the teeming millions of the diverse races ruled by Her. (Cheers.) It had been truly said that the sun never set upon the dominions of their noble Queen-Empress, but Freemasons could with still greater truth proclaim that the sun never set upon Freemasonry, which had spread and was still spreading all over the civilized world and operating its noble and benign influence over those who came within its sphere. (Cheers.) The Grand Officers were always ready to render service, whenever required, to the Craft, but he might mention that the lion's share of the work devolved on the Grand Secretary, and only those, who has seen him, toiling and moiling from morning till evening in his shirt sleeves to keep pace with the work that was thrown upon him, could realize how onerous his duties were, and how ably and cheerfully he discharged them. (Cheers.)

Rt. Wor. Bro. Hepworth also replied to the toast.

Rt. Wor. Bro. P. N. Wadia, in proposing the toast of the Deputy District Grand Master and officers of District Grand Lodge, said that the Deputy District Grand Master Wor. Bro. W. Owen Dunn, who had gone home on sick leave, had rendered signal services to the Craft in connection with the proposed Masonic Hall, the foundation of which was to be laid by H. E. Lord Sandhurst on the following day. Wor. Bro. Shields, who acted for Bro. Dunn, was himself the Deputy District Grand Master at one time, and was a most zealous Mason, ever ready to further the interests of the District Grand Lodge, and they were glad to see him among them that night. (Cheers.) They had also great pleasure in welcoming Wor. Bro. Barrow, Past Deputy District Grand Master, whose name was a household word in local Masonic circles. (Cheers.) Among the District Grand Officers present on the occasion, who successfully engineered the scheme for a new Masonic Temple, was Bro. the Hon. N. N. Wadia—(cheers)—who was a Mason who did good by stealth and blushed to find it fame. The architect of his own fortune, he was ever ready to find out and relieve distress, and to him belonged the credit, next to their Grand Masters, of providing such a beautiful temple as they were to have in Bombay. (Cheers).

Wor. Bro. I. M. Shields having replied to the toast in suitable terms.

Rt. Wor. Bro. K. R. Cama proposed the Subordinate Lodges and Visitors, coupling with the toast the name of Bro. the Hon. Justice Badrudin Tyebji, who acknowledged the compliment in a neat little speech.

Rt. Wor. Bro. D. R. Chichgar then gave the Tyler's toast, which was drunk in solemn silence, and the assembly having sung Auld Lang Syne to the accompaniment of the Band, separated at about 11-30 p.m.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF A MASONIC TEMPLE.

AN IMPOSING SPECTACLE.

On Saturday a most imposing and brilliant scene was witnessed at the Novelty Theatre when H. E. the Governor laid the foundation-stone a Joint Hall for the English and Scottish constitutions in Bombay. A splendid shamiana was erected to the north of the Novelty Theatre. The colour of the cloth used in the construction of the shamiana was light blue, being in accordance with the Blue Masonry. The shamiana was made to look very pretty, being adorned with festoons of flowers and bannerets. The Freemasons had mustered in strong force, and looked gay in their regalia, jewels of office, etc. On both sides of the extensive enclosure, the friends and families of the masons who were invited on the occasion were accommodated. Among the non-masons present were: Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., Mr. George Cotton, the Sheriff of Bombay, Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Messrs. Sanders-Slater, G. C. Plinston, Captain Clark, Messrs. Vijbhukhandas Atmaram, Kalliandas Keshavdas, and others. A large number of European and Parsee ladies graced the occasion with their presence. The arrangements for the accommodation and the construction of the shamiana were entrusted to the Executive Engineer, Mr. Ibrahim Amdi, who had left nothing undone to give perfect beauty to the scene. A wealth of foliage in pots along the passage and around the enclosure added to the beauty and brilliance of the scene.

The following Lodges under the Scotch constitution were represented at the ceremony:—Lodge Rising Star, No. 342; St. Andrew in the East, No. 343; Perseverance, No. 351; Victoria (Belgaum), No. 363; St. David in the East, (Calcutta); Caledonia, No. 490; Rising Sun, No. 503; Rajputana (Neemuch) No. 523; Morland (Hyderabad Deccan) No. 539; Hamilton, No. 545; Salem (Ahmednagar) No. 548; Islam, No. 587; Zoroaster, No. 800; Scots, No. 828; Harmony (Karachi) No. 485; Hubli (Hubli) No. 735. The following are the names of Lodges represented under the English Constitution:—Excelsior (Bhusawal) No. 1,738, Cyrus, No. 1359; Friendship and Harmony (Igatpuri) No. 1270; Eastern Star, No. 1189; Emulation, No. 1109; Truth, No. 944; Concord, No. 597; St. George, No. 517; Orion in the West, (Poona) No. 415; Tyrrel Leith (Baroda) No. 2102; and Hiram No. 1784.

THE PROCESSION.

When it was announced that the Grand Master was ready to go in procession to the site of the new Hall, the English and Scotch Lodges formed in two columns abreast—English on the right and Scottish Lodges on the left—at the Theatre, and marched under the direction of the Directors of Ceremonies to their respective places, where they halted, juniors nearest the entrance, and the brethren opened to the right and left and faced inwards, leaving a broad way in the passage for the procession to pass up to the centre. The procession, which was an imposing spectacle, was preceded by Wor. Bro. Counsell, the Grand Marshal who carried a naked sword in his hand, Brothers W. Billing, S. M. Mohimoodin and W. Bury carrying silver cornucopia with corn, an ewer with wine, and another ewer with oil, respectively. The Grand Stewards were followed by Grand Pursuivants, who were in turn followed by Grand Organists and other minor officials, Brothers Sergeant-Major K. S. Nariman and Fuzulbhoy J. Lalji, carrying the sacred volumes of Hindus and Mahomedans respectively. In their wake were observed the Grand Assistant Secretary and the Grand Jeweller, Bro. J. Campbell, the Grand Architect following, now with the plans of the new building in his hands. Bro. Captain C. D. Wiss want hand in hand with Bro. E. J. Smith, the District Grand Secretary, who were followed by Brothers R. M. Chichgar and W. Knowles, Grand Treasurers of the Scotch and English Constitutions respectively, and they both carried coins to be deposited under the corner-stone. The Corinthian light was borne by Bro. Aveleshir, Engr., after whom came Bro. C. H. F. Underwood, Junior Grand Warden and Bro. N. N. Kothari, District Grand Junior Warden, both carrying their plumb rules. Brothers D. J. Mistri and W. C. Abajee carried the banners of the two Grand Lodges, while Bro. W. A. Cornill bore the Doric Light. Next in order came Bros. C. S. Wilson and A. McKenzie, Grand Senior Wardens, with their levels. Brothers Ismail Jamalmohomed and D. G. Kamat wearing the badges of Grand Junior Deacons. Brothers J. Dunlop, the Grand Chaplain, bore a Bible on a velvet cushion, Brothers J. Cunnings and Temurus, B. Ankleswria, Grand Stewards, walking on each side of him. Brothers A. W. Seabrook, J. W. Hepworth and N. J. Gazdar, Esqrs.—Substitute Grand Master, Substitute Grand Master (Scotch) and Pro. Substitute Grand Master respectively then followed, Brothers M. J. Talyarkhan carrying the Ionic Light after them. Right Worshipful Brothers Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., bore the jewel, while Worshipful Brother the Hon. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., carried the mallet. Here followed in a phalanx Right Worship Brothers K. R. Cama, D. R. Chichgar, and C. D. Furdoonjee, Past Grand Masters Depute, next to whom came Right Worshipful Brother P. N. Wadia the Grand Master Depute and Worshipful Bro I. M. Shields, Deputy District Grand Master, both carrying their squares. The Rt. Hon. Lord Sandhurst, the Grand Master, on whose left side was Wor. Bro. J. W. Smith, the Past Grand Master, was preceded and followed by four Grand Sword Bearers, the Grand Stewards and grand Tylers following in their wake. On the procession reaching the entrance of the enclosure, the brethren halted, and opened to the right and left and faced inwards, so as to leave room for the two Grand Masters to pass up the centre being preceded by their Standard and Sword Bearers, the Grand Officers following in succession from the rear so as to invert the order of procession. H. E. Lord Sandhurst occupied the throne of the Grand Master, Wor. Bro. I. M. Shields, and Wor. Bro. J. W. Smith, Depute District Grand Master and Past Grand Master, respectively, occupying seats to the right and left of the Grand Master. Rt. Wor. Brothers K. R. Cama, M. C. Murzban, C. D. Furdoonjee, and Bro. Dunlop, the Bible Bearer also took their seats in the canopy behind the Grand Master.

Wor. Bro. J. W. Smith, the Past Grand Master opened the proceedings by reading a short history of the movement for a Joint Hall for the masonic bodies in Bombay, from which the following extracts are taken:—

The entire management was entrusted to a Committee of brethren to be annually elected in equal numbers by both the Grand Lodges respectively with an understanding that the two principal officers, viz., the President and the Honorary Secretary should be elected by that body—the one from the Scottish and the other from the English side. From the every beginning the Hall Committee selected Right Wor. Bro. Darasha R. Chichgur as their Honorary Secretary, and ever since that time he has continuously and indefatigably acted in that capacity now for a period of twenty years, conducting his duties, as recorded in the proceedings of the Hall Committee, with singleness of purpose and with great sagacity and discrimination to the entire satisfaction of both Constitutions. In 1878, Wor. Bro. E. Tyrrell Leith, E.C., was appointed first President of the Committee, Wor. Bro. Darashaw R. Chichgur, S.C., being Secretary. Bro. Leith retired in 1879, and Wor. Bro. Andrew Hay was appointed in his stead, but he filled the office for only a brief space. In 1880, Wor. Bro. H. J. P. Thomson was elected President, and on the retirement of Wor. Bro. Thomson in 1882 I was appointed President. I carried on the duties of the office for a period of nine years continuously and am fain to be judged by the records of the Hall Committee, seeing that the Committee has been good enough to resolve that I conducted the duties of my office to the entire satisfaction and great advantage of the brethren giving them most valuable help and advice as an Engineer on important matters connected with the Hall and earning the esteem and affection of the members of both Constitutions. I retired in October 1891, when I was appointed Grand Master of A. S. F. I, and from that date up to now Wor. Bro. R. S. Brown has been conducting the onerous and important duties of President and has given very great satisfaction to the Craft in general. He has rendered exceptional service to the Hall Committee during his Presidentship by his great tact and ability and particularly in inducing the District Grand Lodge to pass a very practical and comprehensive resolution, which has enabled us to solve the most difficult problem of how to acquire a Hall of our own. It has considerably advanced the cause dear to the hearts of us all, and without it the present auspicious event might never have occurred. At this juncture the worthy and large-hearted bother the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., a member of the Hall Committee came forward with a generous offer to take upon himself the task of securing the land from Government and paying the purchase money, giving the Hall Committee the option of taking over the land from him at its cost price within 12 months from the date of his obtaining it, the Committee having thereby an opportunity of raising the requisite funds in the meantime. The Committee very gratefully accepted this offer of Bro. Wadia to apply for the land in question and so acquire it on such terms as he might think prudent on behalf of the Freemasons' Hall Committee. Owing to the timely help afforded and the vigorous steps taken by Bro. Wadia, the Masonic Fraternity was put in the way of securing the ground on which we have met to-day to witness your Excellency to lay the corner-stone of the future Hall. The Masonic Fraternity at the same time are grateful to the Trustees and the members of Lodge Rising Star of Western India, No. 342, Scottish Constitution for their co-operation and for the conditional promise of their handsome contribution of about Rs. 13,000, being the trust money left by the late Bro. Nowroji Nanabhoy Banajee for building a Hall to be called the "Framjee Cowasjee Masonic Hall." The terms on which Lodge Rising Star is willing to part with the money are that, after the institution of a friendly suit, the High Court shall permit the administration accordingly of the Trust Fund of the Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee Settlement, provided that the Banqueting Hall be called the "Framjee Cowasjee Banqueting Hall;" that a suitable tablet bearing the said title be affixed at the entrance to the said Hall or in a conspicuous part of the said Hall; that such tablet be at all times properly maintained; and further that a member of Lodge Rising Star be at all times appointed one of the members of the Hall Committee. These terms, having been considered reasonable, have been accepted by the Hall Committee and they have requested the Trustees of the Fund and the Lodge to jointly proceed on anearly date to institute the suggested suit and obtain leave of the High Court to pay over the Trust Fund to the Freemasons' Joint Hall Committee on the conditions agreed upon.

The urgent and pressing need of the Hall Committee in order to make the scheme successful, was to obtain at least Rs. 50,000 in the form of donations towards the Building Fund for otherwise, as shown in the records of the Committee's proceedings, the plans of the Masonic Temple in the Hall would have to be prejudicially increased to pay interest on the borrowed capital. The energetic members of the Sub-Committee appointed to collect subscriptions, viz, Wor. Bro. C. Owen Dunn, Wor Bro. the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., and Wor. Bro. Darashah R. Chichgur, have put forth their best exertions to obtain donations and have up to now succeeded in gathering together an amount of Rs. 37,000 The names of the donors have been printed, and a list prepared for the occasion has already been handed over to your Excellency. The very grateful thanks of both the Grand Lodges are due to those donors and the members of the Sub-Committee, besides the members of the Hall Committee generally, who are exerted their utmost to obtain the timely assistance so much needed. With a view to introducing these donors to your Excellency's notice, the Hall Committee has requested them to wear a blue rosette specially supplied to them for this occasion. The names of these donors will remain in the archives of Freemasonry for all time to come as patrons and friends who primarily secured this New Temple for the Freemasons of Bombay, for without the material support which they have afforded it could never have come into existence. The Hall Committee still want further donations to the extent of Rs. 15,000 to make up the sum which will be sufficient to carry out the scheme successfully. There is no doubt but that all the good Masons of this City will generously contribute from time to time while the construction of the Hall is in progress, as they well know that is the cherished object of the Pro District Grand Master of Bombay and Grand Master of A. S. F. I, to leave in the hands of the Masons of Bombay a Temple worthy of the City and not over-burdened with excessive liabilities. The great interest your Excellency has taken in the matter throughout is well known too, and I trust fully appreciated by all of us. That interest is evinced in a remarkable manner by your Excellency's presence here to-day at an unusual period of the year and at much inconvenience to lay the corner-stone of the New Hall, and I beg that your Excellency will now do us the favour to proceed with the ceremony for which we have assembled.

Bro. Smith then requested his Excellency to perform the ceremony of the evening.

Under the direction of the Grand Master, the District Grand Chaplain offered up a prayer suitable to the occasion.

The Grand Master then directed the Grand Treasurers to place the coins in the stone and the Grand Secretaries to place the rolls which was done, and the District Grand Superintendent of Works, English Constitution, having handed the plans to the District Grand Secretary he read out the inscription, and placed it in the stone.

The Grand Master then left his throne and followed by his officers went near the corner stone, which bore the following inscription:—

The Corner Stone
OF THE FREEMASONS' HALL
was laid by
H. E. THE RT. HON'BLE WILLIAM BARN SANDHURST, G.C.I.E.,
Governor of Bombay.
Pro, District Grand Master and Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India,
on 5th June 1897.

THE CEREMONY.

The Architect prepared the cement, which was spread by his Excellency with the trowel, which was handed to him by the Deputy District Grand Master. The stone was then lowered to slow music, three distinct stops being made in bringing it down in its place. His Excellency then called on Bro. C. N. Cooper, the District Grand Junior Warden, to prove the stone by the plumb, when the latter said, "Rt. Wor. Sir, I have applied the Plumb to the several edges of this stone and I found it correct." Bro. A. McKenzie, the District Grand Senior Warden was asked by His Excellency to prove the stone by the Level, which was done, the former replying, "Rt. Wor. Sir, I have applied the level to the top of the stone and proved it true." Wor. Bro. Shields, the Deputy District Grand Master by direction of his Excellency, proved the stone by the square, stating, "Rt. Wor. Sir, I have applied the square to all parts of the stone and found it square." The Grand Master then struck the stone three times with the mallet, which was handed to him by Rt. Wor. Bro. D. R. Chichgar, Hon. Secretary of the Freemasons' Hall Committee, and declared it duly laid, saying may the Almighty Architect of the Universe look down with benignity upon our present undertaking and crown the edifice of which we have now laid the foundation with every success." The brethren responded, "so mote it be." The Grand Master then requested the Past Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India to pour over the stone the corn, wine and oil. The cornucopia and ewers having been presented to him by Rt. Wor. Bro. P. N. Wadia the Grand Master Depute, Rt. Wor. Bro. J. W. Hepworth, Substitute Grand Warden, the Past Grand Master, and Bro. Wilson, Senior Grand Warden, the Past Grand Master scattering corn and pouring oil on the stone, said: "I scatter corn on this stone as a symbol of plenty and abundance. I pour wine on this stone as a Symbol of Joy and gladness. I pour oil on this stone as a symbol of peace and unanimity." The Grand Chaplain then pronounced the following benediction: "May an abundance of corn, wine and oil be vouchsafed unto us and to all men, and may the great Architect of the Universe bless this undertaking, to the honour and glory of His Holy Name," the brethren responding, "So mote it be."

Rt. Wor. Bro. Chichgar then said that he had been asked by Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., to announce that he was willing to subscribe three thousand rupees towards the Building Fund by way of commemorating the memory of his late lamented son, Mr. Framjee Petit, who was a big Mason. He (Bro. Chichgar) had also received a letter from Mr. Nowrojee Maneckjee Wadia, C.I.E., enclosing a cheque for one thousand rupees to the Building Fund by way of commemorating the name of his late lamented mother, Bai Motlibai Wadia. He had also just received from the Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi a telegram from Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim subscribing five hundred rupees to the fund. A sum of Rs. 250 was subscribed by Bro. J. N. Guzdar in memory of his late daughter.

THE GRAND MASTER ADDRESS.

H. E. the Governor, who was received with loud cheers, in addressing the assembly, said: Worshipful Brethren, and Brethren all, and Friends,—My first remark must be that of thanks to the generous donors who have helped us to the ceremony of laying the foundationstone this afternoon. I will but particularise one, who I am very glad to see here this afternoon, and that is Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit. (Cheers.) He has added one more to his generous acts of which he has done so many in a long life which will cause his name to be well remembered by his fellow-countrymen. (Cheers.) Wor. Brethren, Brethren and Friends, be it known to you that we be lawful Masons true and faithful to the laws of our country. (Cheers.) Although not operative Masons, we have from time immemorial been associated with the erection of buildings to be raised for the benefit of mankind, the adornment of the world, and the glory of the Great Architect of the Universe. We have among us secrets concealed from those who are not Masons, but they are honourable and lawful, and not opposed to the laws of God or man. They were entrusted to Masons in ancient times, and having been faithfully transmitted to us, it is our duty to convey them inviolate to our posterity. We are assembled here to erect a house to Masonry, which we pray God may prosper as seems good to Him. Being an ancient fraternity, which, from its earliest days, has been identified with all that is beautiful and grand in architecture, I am proud to have had your aid, Brethren, in commencing a building which by the beauty of its design and the solidity of its construction, will, we trust, be an ornament to this City and Province for years to come. (Cheers.) It will be the Home of Freemasonry under both Constitutions, in it the Brethren will meet, deliberate and perform their duties, and from it, as our means permit, aid will be given to poor and distressed Masons according to their requirements. (Cheers.) The commencement having been made to-day, we all look forward to the early completion of the Temple in which Freemasonry in Bombay may find a fitting home. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

The brethren then formed themselves into a procession and returned to the Novelty Theatre in inverted order, H. E. the Grand Master, being preceded and followed by Grand Sword Bearers.

The Grand Master in resuming the work in the Grand Lodge made a long congratulatory speech in which he extolled the services rendered by Rt. Wor. Brothers Darashaw R. Chichgar, N. N. Wadia, C.I.E, and Captain W. C. Wise in having taken practical steps to provide the Craft with a house of their own. He offered his congratulations to the three brothers, who took a most prominent part in the completion of the scheme. The success of the whole function of the evening was due to them.

The Grand Lodge was then closed, and the proceedings terminated.

THE QUEEN'S COMMEMORATION.

The following notification was issued by the Political Department on saturday:—

No. 3541.—It is hereby notified that on Sunday the 20th of June, Special Thanksgiving Services in commemoration of the completion of the sixtieth year of the reign of Her most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress, will be held at all Stations where there are Chaplains.

2. His Excellency the Governor will attend Divine Service at St. Mary's Church, Poona, in State at 5-30 P. M., on Tuesday the 22nd June, at which the attendance of all Officers of the public Service, present in Poona, is invited.

3. Full Dress will be worn.

4. The Royal Standard will be hoisted on the 21st and 22nd of June.

MUSSOORIE.

The rain, which came down in torrents, seriously affected the attendence at the meeting held in the Mussoorie Rink on Wednesday evening to settle the details in connection with the celebration of the Queen's long reign. In the absence of Sir Robert Hume, K.C.B., through indisposition, Major-General Sanford, C.B., was voted to the chair, and was supported on the platform by Mr. G. R. C. Williams, I.C.S. Resolutions in favour of illuminating the station, a torchlight tattoo by the troops and volunteers, a ball, a children's party and a soldiers' entertainment were unanimously carried. The Municipal Board holds a special meeting on the 5th to vote an address.

CALCUTTA.

There is a movement in favor of illuminating Calcutta for the Jubilee but many are holding back on account of the season of the year.

MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN TO THE EMPIRE.

The Queen has approved of arrangements by which the telegraph will play a prominent part in the Jubilee ceremonial on June 22. A wire will be brought to the side of the Royal carriage at St. Paul's Cathedral and Her Majesty's message will be hand conveyed the circuit which will convey a gracious message to every part of the Empire. The *Daily Telegraph* says:—

Of course there will be manifold differences in the time at which the Colonies will receive the message, but we cannot, for a moment, suppose that this will form any obstacle to the loyal Colonist. If the Thanksgiving Hymn were sung at noon in London, it would be 9-15 p.m., at Adelaide, 10 o'clock at Sydney and 11-40 at Auckland. At the Cape the hour would be 1-15 p.m., at Cairo 2 p.m., in the Indian Empire between 4 and 6 p.m., according to the differences of longitude. The message might reach Quebec between seven and eight in the morning, while in the habitants of Vancouver would be roused from their beds between 3 and 4 a.m. As to the simultaneous despatch of whatever words the Queen might be pleased to send, there is no difficulty at all. From the time when the button was pressed to the receipt of the message there would only be some sixty, or at most ninety, seconds. Thus there is every chance that a practical and impressive illustration of a great Imperial truth—how every Englishman under every clime is proud to own himself a subject of the Queen—will form one of the most strikingly significant features of the Diamond Jubilee Day.

ENGLAND'S DANGER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent, "Quill," has taken me to task. Now, sir, there was no reason to lose one's temper. Let us be "nice and sweet." But to the subject, Mr. Quill, I presume, is a Christian; I am a Muslim. Our creeds differ. His creed may be "Loyalty to a ruler"—first; but a Muslim's creed something like this: It is a sin to rebel against constituted authority; but if that authority tramples on your just rights, and abuses all that you hold sacred, you may resist it. So our loyalty is conditional. According to our acknowledged code of laws a lawful caliphn may be deposed, but we are bound to uphold a good one. Now the question is, is the present Calipha a bad one? Bigoted Christians say: Yes. Muslims say: No. Who is to decide? Here's the rub.

Mr. Quill calls the suppression of the Cretan rebellion "murder." If so, the suppression of the Moplah rising by the British in Southern India was equally so. It is a pity there is such a thing as race prejudice. Major-General J. P. Nixon's letters are worth perusing. In reply to Mr. Quill's question "Are Mahomedans subjects of England or no, I say yes, and loyal too, but it is conditional. From your correspondent's advise to the British Government, one is led to infer that the Government is either fast asleep or nodding.—Yours, &c.,

June 4. SHAIK KHALID YUSUF.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Kur, in reply to my letter of the 3rd inst., says that he plainly stated that it is against the Islamic doctrines to raise a rebellion against a settled authority. Quite true. He did say so; and also that Mahomedans would rally around the standard of Islam when called upon to do so. How does he explain these two incongruous statements? He also asks me to take note that the Hindus of South India were sending an address to the Sultan congratulating him on his recent victory. I have taken note of it. Don't you think, sir, that it would have been better had Mr. Kur heeded Mr. Yussuf's advice of silence is sometimes golden? They are Hindus who are sending this note to the Sultan—a small body of Hindus, true—but Hindus all the same, and their religion and that of the Mahomedons are as wide apart as Heaven and Earth. Religion, then, is not the motive. What then? Disloyalty born of pique and discontent. Happily, these congratulators are not the Hindus of South India, but some of them that are behaving in this most disloyal way. Mr. Kur is a man of great hopes. He is looking out for the time when the Russians, helped by the Mahomedans, will conquer England and Asia, and then—and then, the struggle for supremacy between the cross and the Crescent. It requires no one with a prophetic turn of mind to foretell what would be the issue of such a crash—the great Christian Powers on one side, and Turkey and the Mahomedans on the other. Does Mr. Kur know that Turkey would have long ago been wiped out? What keeps Turkey going now? Discontent among the Christian Powers. Therein is Turkey's strength. When the Powers unite—Ah o-perpaps that's the vision that Mr. Kur saw, but so dimly that he imagined it was Russia conquering Asia. He saw the unity of the Great Powers, and the extinction of Turkey, and the advance of civilisation.—Yours, &c.,

June 4. QUILL.

CHOLERA AT MAHABLESHWAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A correspondent of yours informs you from Mahableshwar, in his letter dated 28th May last, that it is believed that cholera was introduced into the station by the agency of the Collector's camp. Your correspondent does not seem to have made himself thoroughly acquainted with the subject before he wrote to you. The Collector's camp was at Satara in the beginning of May, at which time a few cholera cases did occur in the Native Town, but the establishment had no contact with the people affected. The camp afterwards moved to Medha, where there was no cholera. The establishment stayed there for some time, and then went to Mahableswar by about the end of May. It will thus appear that what your correspondent believes to have been the source of cholera at Mahableswar, is not the real source. The native who, your correspondent says, came up from Satara, and died, did not come from Satara, neither did he belong to the Collector's establishment. He was a butcher, residing at Mahableshwar, who had gone to a neighbouring village to make some purchases. At that village he got an attack of cholera, but in spite of it he returned to Mahableshwar in a stealthy manner and died there. I think on the same day on which the butcher died in the bazaar, a butler, at the Fountain Hotel, suffered from severe diarrhœa and had rebution of urine and many other symptoms of cholera. But as he got over the attack, it was not put down to cholera, and has, perhaps, been called choleric diarrhœa. This attack was followed by some fatalities amongst the European residents at the hotel. The Collector's camp has been quite free from cholera, and it is absurd to suppose that it has imparted to others, with whom it has had little to do, what it did not itself possess. Whether the deaths were due to cholera or copper-poisoning it is for experts to decide, but the outbreak, if it is cholera, is attributable to several causes. Butlers and other menials are not kept in strict quarantine. They move freely in the dirtiest portion, especially of the bazaar, mix with the dirtiest people, and with all kind of dirt accumulated on their body they serve their masters. They put on a clean coat to quiet their employers, but if their masters were to know what amount of dirt is concealed underneath the clean white coat, they will certainly do away with servants and try to do everything themselves. With servants of this sort it is most easy to introduce any disease in the fairest places in the world. Your correspondent will do well, before attributing the cause of the outbreak to the poor establishment of the Collector, to ascertain where the supply if milk at the Fountain Hotel was coming from and on what were the milch cattle being fed. Perhaps he is not aware that this year fodder is very dear, and that cattle-owners will not be backward to give to the milch cattle things to eat, which it will be better not to mention here. Your correspondent is not perhaps aware that butlers and menials, after their masters are asleep, enjoy country liquor and noxious *bhagas* in the bazaar. They generally drink and eat an inordinate quantity. Indulgence in this dainty has on several occasions been the cause of the development of cholera, and I think your correspondent will show more commendable judgment if he will first inquire and convince himself that the butler, who first suffered from supposed choleric diarrhœa, did not induce it by some such indulgence as said above, and did not impart it to others. Your correspondent will be happy to learn that the Collector's camp was quite sound when it went to Mahableshwar, and it has up to this time been sound and safe here after returning from Mahableshwar. Whether the deaths be due to cholera or copper-poisoning, the catastrophe cannot but be attributed to the indiscretion of some butlers or menials at the hotel, or

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY OFFICIAL REPORT.

IN the course of the week ending 29th ultimo there was rain in all the affected districts, the fall being good in the districts of Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar. Sowing of kharif crops has been commenced in the three latter districts. The prices of food-grains have risen on the whole in Sholapur, Ahmednagar and Satara, while they have fallen in Poona and are almost stationary in the rest of the districts.

The daily average numbers of relief workers and dependants have fallen from 202,409 and 93,622 respectively in the preceding week to 231,404 and 95,047 in the week under report. The commencement as a relief work of the clearing of silt from the bed of the Lakh Canal in the Ahmednagar District has been authorized. Now that the monsoon is approaching and works will be gradually closed if it proves favourable, the Collectors of affected districts have been directed to see that the village inspection is very carefully carried out and that the dependants on persons who have to resume agricultural operations are not allowed to fall into a reduced condition. The reports of the Sanitary Department show that cholera is prevalent in several relief camps in the districts of Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur and Belgaum. The outbreak of the di-ease in the Sholapur District is attributed by the District Medical Officer to the use by the people of drinking water taken from temporary unprotected wells dug in the beds of rivers. These wells have been filled up and pure water drawn from disinfected wells is distributed to the people on the works in Sholapur as well as in the other districts. Measures have also been taken for isolation of the sick and communication between the camps and the affected villages is prevented as far as possible. Small-box still prevails to a slight extent in a few camps, and vaccination is being continued. Otherwise the condition of the people on the works, including weavers and nursing mothers, is reported to be satisfactory. The children fed in kitchens were found to be healthy and plump. As some children, however, have been found to be reduced in condition from the refusal of parents to allow them to be fed in kitchens or other causes, the attention of the District officers has been drawn to Section 132 of the Famine Code about the special treatment of such cases, and it has been directed that this provision should be carefully applied.

The daily average number of persons gratuitously relieved in villages and poor-houses during the week under report was 35,523 as compared with 33,996 in the preceding week. The application to the Nasik District of Chapter VIII of the Famine Code about poor-houses has been sanctioned and Rs. 5000 have been allotted for expenditure for the purpose. A further allotment of Rs. 10,000 has been made for expenditure on kitchens in the Nasik District. The grant of additional remuneration under Section 52 (f) of the Code to some of the patels and kulkarnis in the Rahuri and Kopargaon Talukas of the Ahmednagar District has been sanctioned.

The Collector of Ahmednagar has been authorized to make advances for subsistence under Section 143 (2) of the Famine Code to the Koris of the Akola Taluka free of interest or at such rate of interest not exceeding 4½ per cent. as he may deem advisable.

The accompanying statements show the movements of food-grains and pulses in the affected districts during the week ending 29th ultimo and the progress of operations for the supply of grass to those districts during the week ending 15th idem.

FAMINE AND FINES.

The following letter from Government to the Deccan Sabha, dated 2nd June 1897 is published in reply to the Sabha's letter which we reproduced the other day :—

"I am directed to reply as follows to your letter No. 43 without date :—

"2. In such of the Collectors' returns as contain a distinct statement on the point it is definitely shown that the amount of fines is not included in the amount of expenditure, and the Governor in Council thinks it highly improbable that any Collector shows as expenditure anything beyond what is actually expended. Inquiry will however be made whether with regard to any district there is ground for the Sabha's conjecture on this matter.

"3. The Collectors' returns generally show the number of persons fined as well as the amount of the fines, but not always, and instructions will now be issued that information on the former point should be given in all the returns. His Excellency in Council however sees no sufficient reason for burdening with such details the summaries which are weekly published.

Resolution.—Copies of the letter from the Deccan Sabha and of the reply should be forwarded to the Collectors of the affected districts with a request that it may be reported whether in any case what is shown as the amount of expenditure includes the amount of fines and that the number of persons fined as well as the aggregate amount of the fines may invariably be shown in the weekly returns in the column of remarks.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 7.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice TYABJEE.)

For an Exparte Decree.

818-96—Bhaishanker and K—Jethibai Premjee—Balkrishna V N K.

To Vary Special Commissioners Report.

178-94—Bhaishanker and K—Jaikrisondas Gungadas vs Tapibai—Edgelow and G.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

309-96—Dadhiary and F—Damodhar Jagonnath and others vs Savitribai and others—Muljee and R, and K D Shroff.

157-95—Wadia and G—Girdharidas Chandsamdas vs Sonwar Sukat Gowan Patil and others—Dikshit and D, and D and F.

279-95—Ali Khan—Abdoolally Nacrbhai vs Moosajee Adamjee and others—M N Saklatwalla and J—Peace.

517-96—Magonlal and R—Ramcoover Mamraj and others vs Chatoorbhooj Bhagirathemal and others.

391-94—M H Khan—Latiff Hajee Abdoolkuer vs Hajee Adam Hajee Joomaa and others—J Peace, and In person.

330-95—Dikshit and D—Goolam Hossein Ahmed Miya and others vs Kazie Mahomed Myabin Kasa Dada Miya—Thajee Hajee & Co.

529-96—Edgelow and G—Hassam Hajee Musa vs Dawood Latiff and others—Ardeshir H and D.

160-96—Hiralal Jivabal M and M—Sardonmal Juggonnath and others vs John George Kerman and another.

84-96—Chalk W and S—Keshaw Bappoo vs Gopal Arjoon and others—Crawford B and Co, and C M and M.

230-95—Wadia and A—Syed Ebrahim bin Syed Mahomed and others vs Latifabai and others—Ardeshir H and D, and M H Khan.

497-96—Janardhan and A—Dhunbajee vs Dossabhoy Coovarjee Doctor—Ardeshir H, and D.

678-96—In person—Ganoo Vithoojee Dhanawde and others vs Rajaram Vithajee Patel Tambay—J C Cama.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

41-97—In person Thacker Akbai Anandjee vs Jetha Ookerda.

Defended New Long Causes.

36-97—Crawford B and C—John Henry Huntington vs George Cotton and others—Nanu and H.

60-97—Hiralal M and M—Luckmidas Ramjee and another vs Shewjee Ramjee and others—Payne G and S, and W and G.

61-97—Payne G and S—Ebrahim Ahmed vs Nadershaw H E Sukhia—Nanu and H.

64-97—F P Pavri—Balaram Bhaskerjee vs Ramchander Bhaskerjee and others—Jehangir and J, and In person.

65-97—Hiralal M and M—Lukhmidas Ramjee and another vs Shamjee Ramjee and others—W and G, and Payne G and S.

82-97—Little and Co—Ruttanbai vs Premjee Mowjee and others—Bhaishanker and K.

83-97—Mansukial D and J—Rattonsey Muljee vs Ram Narayen Kissendath—Ardeshir H and D.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioners Reports.

75-96—In person—Ramcharan Sewtal vs Sookhlal Kanjee.

432-91—Pestonjee R and K—Shapurjee Jeevanjee vs Nanabhoy Burjorjee and others—Ardeshir H and D., Little and Co, and Nanu and H.

Postponed Long Causes.

621-95—Bicknell M and M—Muncherjee Shapurjee Katrack and another vs Hajee Haroon Ebrahim—Payne G and S.

432-94—Hiralal M and M—Thakoredas Purshotumdas Shroff and others vs Manilal Luknidas and another—Framjee M and M.

477-96—Mooljee and R—Sawitribai vs Juzonath Ramjee and others—J C Kamal Dadhiary and H, M and R.

647-96—In person—Rustomji vs Sorabjee Jamsetjee Comisariatwalla and others—In person.

555-96—Sorabjee and J—Shamrao Moroba and others vs Shri krishna Meruba and others—Payne G and S.

637-96—Brown and M—Sassoon Sahib Sassoon vs Sassoon J David—Maganlal and R.

860-96—Sorabjee and J—Madha Karamsi vs Memon Hassum Hajee Mahomed and others—Framjee M and M.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 3.

Atkinson, Lt, Bo, R A, on duty, from Castle Rock.
Tormenell, 2nd Lt, Bo, R A, on duty, from Castle Rock.

JUNE 4.

Caulfield, Capt, 5th Bo L I, off furlough, from England.
Cook, Lt Col, Ms, 28th M I, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 3.

Chamier, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, to Nasik.

JUNE 4.

Toule, Lt Col, Ms, 22nd M I, from furlough, to Berhampore.

JUNE 5.

Cook, Lt Col, Ms, 28th M I, off leave, to Burma.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 7th June, 1897.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Messrs. E. M. Bishop, T. G. Irvine and T. Stephenson, having joined are taken on the strength from this date and posted to B Troop.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

MR. JAMES, Honorary Secretary of the Famine Relief Fund, drew up some valuable and interesting notes during his April tour through the distressed provinces. These have been sent home to the Lord Mayor, who will doubtless make them public for the benefit of subscribers to the English fund.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN INQUIRY.

(Concluded from Saturday's Gazette.)

ON the subject of the telegrams the text of which we reproduced yesterday Mr. Chamberlain at the sitting of May 14th said with regard to the message "Fairfield is anxious about Johannesburg, if they take steps in precedence" that this was one of the telegrams shown to him, and he had asked Mr. Fairfield for an explanation, and he had given a written explanation, which he would like to give in the late Mr. Fairfield's own words. In that he said that he told Dr. Harris that a friend of the transvaal had said it would have been more to the credit of the British Government if they had used their influence in trying to obtain redress of the dynamite and educational grievances, than to take up the drifts questions at the bidding of Mr. Rhodes, and so enable him to get the better of the Netherlands Railway in a purely personal squabble. This was said as a bit of gossip, and he (Mr. Fairfield) expressed no opinion on the subject. That statement was signed and dated June, 1896.

MISS FLORA SHAW, MR. RHODES, AND THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

Witness then explained other telegrams. With regard to the references to Miss Flora Shaw in these telegrams, the obvious intention of the examination was to find out whether there was any ground for believing that Miss Shaw acted as intermediary between the Colonial Office and Mr. Rhodes.

The Chairman : As to telegrams No. 33, can you tell us what was the object of giving the British South Africa code to Miss Shaw?—I was leaving, and Miss Shaw knew Mr. Rhodes very well indeed. She had always been, and was then, a very strong supporter of Mr. Rhodes's policy. Mr. Rhodes knew that she wrote the Colonial articles in the leading English paper, and we thought it wise that she should be kept informed by Mr. Rhodes as to what was transpiring. But Miss Shaw never in any shape or form used the word "Times." She only spoke of herself; and whenever the word "Times" has been used, it has not been in the sense of Miss Shaw. Miss Shaw never pledged herself even ; but merely so that if she had information and proof she would support us. She never gave a blind and unqualified support to anything. She was a means of communication with the Press.

Sir W. Harcourt : These are not all the telegrams which now exist in England with reference to this matter. There are others?—I can only deal with what is before me. I have no others.

But you know that there are other telegrams?—I cannot say that I know ; but the presumption is that there may be.

You have seen others?—A long time back—yes.

Mr Chamberlain put a question to you about one of the telegrams which was shown to him.

What were the other telegrams shown to him?—I had no idea that any telegrams had been shown to Mr. Chamberlain. I showed him none.

I do not suppose that. But what are the other telegrams that you say you received some time ago?—I say that I saw a good number of telegrams—these and some others—a very long time ago.

Since you have been in England?—I have been in England eighteen months.

But you have seen other telegrams. Any from Mr. Rhodes to Miss Shaw?—I cannot answer about any other telegrams except those which I myself sent or received. I will answer for all my own, but I cannot answer for those which other people have sent.

Do you undertake to say that these are all the telegrams which you have sent or received?—No. It is evident from the dates that some are missing.

Why are they missing?—I cannot say. I have not the remotest idea.

Have you no copies of them?—No.

Who has the custody of the other telegrams you received?—Which other telegrams?

You say you saw other telegrams?—A long time ago.

Who has the custody of them?—I do not know.

When you saw them who showed them to you?—I cannot say. I cannot remember. There was no special importance attaching to them to make me remember.

With reference to No. 6 you add :—"I have already sent Flora" (meaning Miss Shaw) "to convince J. Chamberlain support *Times* newspaper, and if you can telegraph course you wish *Times* to adopt now with regard to Transvaal Flora will act." Who authorised you to say that the *Times* would adopt whatever course? I understand that Mr. Rhodes telegraphed to Miss Shaw ; does it mean that?—It does not mean that. I was cabling to my chief, with whom I had been in intimate relations for fifteen years. He new Miss Shaw very well, and Miss Shaw never in any sense committed the *Times* to anything at all. She said that if she understood, was kept informed, and approved, she would support the policy of Mr. Rhodes, and when I said that to Mr. Rhodes he understood what I meant. As regards the Transvaal it was the Drifts question and the strained position which everyone knew, and Miss Shaw only wanted accurate information in order that she might support Colonial and British interests.

I understand you to say that no communication was ever made to Miss Shaw on the subject of what is called the "Jameson plan"?—No, I did not say that. I said that I could only answer about my own case.

Did you never communicate with Miss Shaw on the subject?—Never. Do you mean after I went to South Africa?

Here in England?—In London I spoke to Miss Shaw.

You rather suggested just now that your communications with Miss Shaw had reference only to the drifts or to Bechuanaland and so forth ; that is why I asked you. But you did in England communicate with Miss Shaw on the subject of what is called the "Jameson" plan?—Yes.

But you did not communicate with the directors of the Chartered Company?—No.

You preferred to make the communications to Miss Shaw?—I knew Miss Shaw very well. I met her out in South Africa, and I saw a great deal of her.

I suppose you were acquainted with the responsible directors of the Chartered Company?—In a way. (Laughter.)

There were directors of the Chartered Company whom you knew "in a way"—one was Mr. Beit and another Mr. Maguire. "In a way" you communicated with them?—I had conversations with both.

But not with the Duke of Abercorn and the Duke of Fife?—No.

You knew that they were appointed as directors of the Chartered Company in order to give—what shall I call it?—prestige ; they occupied a special position as directors in order to control the Chartered Company?—Yes.

And you took care that they did not control it?—I do not know that I took care they did not control it.

Well, in a way"? (No answer.)

Telegram No. 3 says : "I reported your letter to A. Beit during the month of August to these." Who are "these"?—I mentioned the contents of the letter to Mr. Fairfield, and some portions of the letter dealing with the reserves to Colonel Gould Adams.

Explain who it was to whom you reported the letter to A. Beit in the name of "these" and Flora?—Mr. Fairfield, Colonel Gould Adams, under the definition I have already given ; and I understood from Miss Shaw that she had sent some of the contents of that letter to Sir Robert Meade. I certainly did not mention it to Sir Robert Meade, but I subsequently ascertained from Miss Shaw that she had done so.

Witness added that when he had stated in his former examination that he had never met the board he meant that he had never met them with reference to Dr. Jameson's plan. When he returned to the Cape he never gave anybody any assurance that the Imperial authorities approved of the Jameson plan. He was not prepared to say that Lord Grey knew nothing about the plan. The witness was closely pressed by Mr. Labouchere as to his conversation with the late Mr. Fairfield, and objected to answering on the ground that Mr. Fairfield was dead, and could not give his own account of what took place. After the room had been cleared for ten minutes, it was agreed that Mr. Chamberlain should read a long letter written to him officially when he was in Birmingham by Mr. Fairfield, dated Nov. 4, 1895, in which the negotiations with the native chiefs was set out, giving the purport of a conversation with Dr Harris as to the arrangement for the transference of the protectorate to the eventual control of the Chartered Company, and as to the fact that "Mr. Rhodes very naturally wants to get our people off the scent, as this ugly row is pending with the Transvaal"—a phrase which Mr. Chamberlain explained to mean that this was the question of the drifts. The witness, while he could not say that the letter contained all he had said to Mr. Fairfield, wished to say very strongly that Mr. Fairfield was absolutely ignorant of the Jameson raid and of any preparations leading to it.

[The occurrences of May 21, were reported in our issue of Saturday.]

MR. J. B. FULLER, Collector of Allahabad, succeeds to the vacant Commissionership of Jubbulpore, returning thus to the province with which his service has been chiefly connected after a very brief sojourn in the province of his official nativity. Mr. Fuller, however, will remain at his post at Allahabad until the rains break, so as to see the relief organisation through the modifications which will be necessitated by the change of the seasons. In the meanwhile Mr. E. Galbraith, Collector of Etah, holds officiating charge of Jubbulpore. On Mr. Fuller's departure the Collectorship of Allahabad will, we believe, be taken up by Mr. G. Bower from Bahraich.

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine the world-wide cure for all skin complaints, made in England.

ATROCITIES ON THE CONGO.

WHOLESALE MURDER AND MUTILATION BY BELGIAN OFFICIALS.

THE latest news from the Upper Congo is brought by the Rev. E. V. Sjoblem, a Dane who had been on the Upper River for the past five years on the American Baptist Mission staff. During his residence on the Congo he has travelled over a considerable portion of the interior, and in parts inhabited by cannibals hitherto unvisited by a white man. He arrived in London from the station of Equatorville, 1800 miles up the river, a few days ago having left his post in February. A representative of Reuter's Agency called upon Mr Sjoblem, with the object of ascertaining to what extent the appointment by King Leopold of a Commission to inquire into the treatment of the natives had improved the situation in the State. Mr. Sjoblem said :—The curse of the Congo is its forced labour and its inevitable accompaniments. The Free State officials may reply to this by saying that the amount of rubber expected from the natives has now been reduced. That is so. But such a statement is misleading Rubber is becoming exhausted, owing to the great drain on, and the wrong treatment of, the vines, and the fact is that to-day it is more difficult for a native to obtain a small quantity than it was formerly for him to collect a large supply. The system of trading authorised by the Government is simply one of wholesale robbery, extortion, slavery, and murder.

"Native armed sentinels, chosen from the wildest tribes, are placed in the towns to force the people to bring in rubber. Thus their freedom is gone, and their life one of misery. The sentinels have themselves told me that they had orders to shoot any man found about in the towns at a time when they should be working rubber. Altogether, I have come across no less than forty-five villages which have been burnt down and twenty-eight abandoned through the rubber trouble, and I have often seen dead bodies floating in the river or lying by the wayside with the right hands cut off—all victims to the rubber question.

"In February 1895, while I was preaching to a number of natives at a place called Ebira, where the white man had never been seen before, some of these sentinels rushed forward and seized an old man because he had been away fishing instead of collecting rubber. The old man was thrown to the ground and dragged a few yards aside. A sentinel then pointed the gun at his head and shot him there before my eyes. Then putting another cartridge into his gun, he pointed it at the crowd, and they immediately fled. Next he told a little boy, eight or nine years old, to cut off the old man's right hand, which he did. The dying man, not quite insensible, attempted to withdraw his hand when he felt the knife, but in vain. The hand was then placed on a fallen tree, where already four others were displayed, so that all might see them, and take warning. Others had previously been smoked, and shortly this, too, was laid on the fire and smoked, in order to preserve them for the Commissaire. What trophies of civilisation!

"Besides what I have seen on my journeys, the sentinels have often passed the mission station carrying smoked hands which were being taken to the Commissaire with rubber. The latest occasion on which this occurred in my sight was December 14, 1895, when I, together with two other missionaries, saw a sentinel pass carrying a basket containing eighteen right hands. From the size of them we could tell that they had belonged to men, women, and children. The hands were placed on the ground and counted. 'There were nineteen hands,' exclaimed the sentinel, turning in anger to the woman who carried the basket. 'How is it you have lost one?' The woman had been procured for the purpose of carrying the basket, which very likely contained the hands of her own relatives.

"We could not understand how it was that these murders were still going on when we had heard that the Commissaire had given orders to the sentinels that no more people were to be killed on account of rubber being captured for the country. In December 1895, I discovered the secret. One Monday night, a sentinel, having just delivered his amount of rubber to the Commissaire, came to me asking my advice. 'What are we to do?' he said. 'When all the people are gathered together, the Commissaire openly tells us sentinels not to kill any more people for rubber. He will kill you or send you to Boma.' But afterwards he calls up aside, and privately tells us, "If the people do not bring plenty rubber, kill some, but do not bring any more hands to me. Never mind my command." Other sentinels came to me in the same perplexity. They were simply driven to commit murder, and I believe that

ricts. I will mention two cases. At Singapore compulsory examination was abolished on Jan. 1, 1888, and immediately afterwards 300 women left the Lock Hospital in a state of disease. An enormous increase in the admission rate and "constantly sick" rate immediately commenced and has gone on ever since. The rates of admission have about trebled since 1887. For example, in 1885, 1886, and 1887 the rates were 131, 134, and 127 per 1,000; since then they have varied from 400 to 600 per 1,000. The other case, to which I will refer by way of contrast, is the case of Malta. There, owing to the strenuous opposition of the local Press and non-official members of the Council of Government, the repealing ordinance was rejected and a local Act remains in force. The admission and

"CONSTANTLY SICK"

rates have shown remarkable fluctuations, but in the last few years have averaged less than one-half of the rates at Gibraltar, the average of admissions being about 150 per 1,000. With regard to the home Army we have figures for the fourteen stations where the Acts were in force, and comparing these figures with the statistics relating to fourteen other large stations they again appear to show conclusively that, whereas while the Acts were in force the protected stations enjoyed comparative immunity from these diseases, after the repeal of the Acts the non-protected and the protected stations became very much on a par. I have heard the suggestion that the practice followed in foreign countries might be inquired into. I doubt very much whether any inquiry into the manner in which these questions are dealt with in foreign countries would be of great advantage to us. The comparative immunity enjoyed by the armies of foreign countries is, of course, notorious; but so is the fact that foreign armies differ in many essential particulars from the British Army, and also the fact the foreign Governments are allowed to do many things which the Government of this country would never be permitted to do. I cannot see that any comparison between an army recruited by voluntary enlistment and a conscript army, between an army recruited from many different classes of society and an army which is recruited entirely from one class of society—and that a class in which you cannot expect to find the highest level of education or the greatest self-restraint—I cannot bring myself to believe that such a comparison would really be very instructive. (Hear, hear.) I entirely agree with what was said by the right rev. prelate when he told the House that he trusted that in this country we should never introduce a system leading itself to these practices of police espionage and police restraint, which may perhaps be tolerated abroad, but which, I am convinced, the people of this country would never tolerate. I would prefer to consider what is practicable here—given the conditions of our Army and the conditions of British society—rather than take a leaf out of the book of any foreign country. With regard to the despatch of the Secretary of State, I hope your lordships will observe that we do not by any means limit our proposals to the mere re-enactment of these cantonment rules. The despatch indicates very clearly the directions in which other remedies may possibly be found. Let me in particular call attention to the suggestion that a larger measure of control may be desirable over the disorderly population which frequents not only the cantonments the mselves, but the country immediately adjoining cantonments. I have always heard it said, and I believe with truth that many of the apparently unaccountable outbreaks of this disease at certain stations in India have been due to not to the intercourse of the men with the women ordinarily dwelling in the cantonments, but with vagrant, so mad people, who have been hanging about the rough ground often to be found outside the limits of the station, and who in many cases have beyond all question been the means of introducing

DISEASE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS KIND

into the cantonments. I am also without suspecion that even in this country a little more vigilance might be usually exercised over the persons who frequent barracks and also, perhaps, over some of the lower public-houses and other places frequented by soldiers. But that is a matter as to which I am not yet prepared to make a positive statement. As to our dealings with the soldier himself, it has been pressed upon us by more than one speaker that we should deal equally with the two sexes. That is, so far as the limits of possibility allow it, the principle upon which the proposed practice is founded. We consider that it is our duty to prevent any person who is notoriously diseased from continuing to spread that disease, and, as a master of fact, the soldiers if he conceals the fact that he is suffering from disease of this kind is detained in the hospital until he has recovered his health. A suggestion was made by His Royal Highness and another speaker that we should do well to invert to the old practice of periodically examining men. (Hear, hear.) I have discussed that proposal with many high authorities, and I am bound to tell your lordships that the conclusion to which I am disposed to arrive is that this practice of regular inspection did not produce the desired effect, and that it was, on the contrary, regarded, and rightly regarded, by the men as a brutalising and degrading practice. It is a practice which has gradually disappeared, and I confess that I should be extremely sorry to see it re-introduced. I need not dwell on the suggestion in the despatch that no pains should be spared in order to increase the comfort and decency of the soldier's life in barracks. As to that there is no difference of opinion. Large sums of money have been spent in India, in some measure due to the personal influence of Lord Roberts, on regimental institutions; and His Royal Highness is aware that there has been a very large expenditure at home on recreation establishments in which the men are given every facility for interesting and amusing themselves in the hope that these influences may tempt them away from the low associations in the midst of which they so often contract these diseases. I cannot resume my place without saying a word in reply to the moving appeal made on Friday to your lordships by the most reverend prelate. The most reverened prelate earnesly entreated us to approach this question not merely from the standpoint of the health and the fighting efficiency of the troops, but from the higher standpoint of religion and morality. The most reverend prelate suggested, I think, that there was a time when the military authorities cared only for the effect of immoral living on the efficiency of the men intrusted to them, but they were

INDIFFERENT TO IMMORALITY

in itself, if they did not actually encourage it. I doubt whether there has ever been a time when you would have found an English commanding officer so cynical as to tell you that, provided his men were sound in wind and limb and able to turn out in an efficient condition for service in the field, it was matter of indifference to him whether in their private life they were the greatest ruffians and blackguards in the world. But this I can certainly say, that at the present time there is the strongest possible feeling among the commanding officers that all pains should be taken to raise the moral tone of the men for whom they are responsible. (Hear, hear.) I cannot resist bringing to your lordships' notice one little piece of evidence in confirmation of what I have said, upon which I came almost by accident, and which, I need not say, was not provided with any idea that this discussion to take place. I hold in my hand a memorandum recently issued by the General Officer in command of the troops in Cape Colony. This is what General Goodenough writes:—"Sensual indulgence is a breach of the law of every religion. It is also a violation of the natural laws conducing to health. . . . It seems the clear duty of commanders in every grade to lead men to a mode of life which will enhance their self-respect and keep them from physical deterioration; and it is to be believed that, among other means, advice guidance, and a certain amount of plain speaking, which is not derogatory and need not degenerate into coarseness, will undoubtely have their effect in inducing by degrees a better state of things than now prevails. The General therefore wishes to enlist the aid of commanding officers and of all under them in the endeavour to raise the tone of feeling and opinion in the several commands through the exercise of this advice, guidance, and plain speaking." (Hear hear.) Those views are, I believe, the views entertained by every thoughtful commanding officer in the Army. Although it is idle to suppose that we can except all these young soldiers shall lead immaculate lives, I do sincerely hope that the result of efforts like these will be after a while distinctly to raise the tone of the private soldier in the British Army. Working on these lines, and supported, as I trust we shall be, by both sides in this discussion, I hope we shall be able to mitigate, in some way, the cruel suffering which the unchecked course of these terrible diseases have brought upon both the military and the civil population of these islands (Cheers.)

The Earl of Kimberley remarked that, in view of the doubts which were thrown by the Army Sanitary Commission upon the efficacy of the regulations, and the great hostility which they excited, he had the less compunction in sanctioning their repeal. Their lordships must not be disappointed if the steps now being taken by the Government in which he entirely concurred—(cheers)—should not have the desired effect, in view of the substantial difficulty in devising measures for dealing with the evil. But having regard to the frightful amount of disease existing in the Army the Government should not hesitate to take, if necessary, even more stringent measures, not only in the interest of the military and civil population, but in the interest of morality, for this was not a matter with which they could afford to trifle. (Hear, hear.) If the Government approached the matter cautiously and wisely he believed they would have the support of the country. (Cheers.)

Lord Clarina, one of the oldest regimental officers in the House, regarded the suggestion of marriage as a means of promoting morality in the Army as an impracticable proposition. He was amazed to hear it suggested that penal results should fall upon a commanding officer in whose regiment there was a large amount of disease. He was at a loss to known how more submission could be carried out more than had been done by officers commanding battalions. He was convinced that the new regulations would be utterly futile.—The Earl of Dunraven said that, as Her Majesty's Government did not think that the inquiry which he asked for would be wise, he should withdraw his motion, though with considerable reluctance. The last things he wished for that action should be delayed.—The resolution was by leave withdrawn.

The East India Companys' officers Superannuation Bill, and the Regular and Elders' Widows' Funds Bill were read a third time and passed.

KERMAN AND PERSIAN BELUCHISTAN.

CAPTAIN P. MOLESWORTH SYKES delivered a long address before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts on May 20 on Kerman and Persian Beluchistan, with special reference to the journeys of Alexander the Great and Marco Polo. Sir H. Mortimer Durand presided. The lecturer, in the course of his paper, said:—The districts of Kerman and Persian Beluchistan join the south-eastern portion of the kingdom of His Majesty the Shah, being bounded on the south by the Persian Gulf, while to the east the frontier is conterminous with the limits of our great Indian Empire. The area of the province, which is about that of France, can be seperated into two distinct divisions. The largest of these is the Germsir, or "Hot Country," which, seldom exceeding an elevation of 2000ft., includes almost the whole of Beluchistan, and the coast regions, while the appalling desert, known as the Dasht-i-Lut, stretching to the confines of Sistan, also falls under this heading. The lecturer went somewhat into detail in portraying the sterile nature of the province, whose huge area supports less than a million of inhabitants, as he found that most people insist on believing that Persia is a smiling land flowing with milk and honey, whereas it is in reality a most barren country, and owes more to the patient industry of its peasants than to any gifts of nature. The inhabitants of the province are more or less a puzzle to ethnologists, especially in Beluchistan. The population of the "Cold Country" consists of Persians in the towns and villages, while nomads roam the desert during the summer. For the winter a warm district is preferred, so that we find a fluctuating population of Beluchis, Arabs, and Persians, who are mantier and much wilder than the town-dwellers. They lead a life of robust ease, are very friendly, and, with Europeans, their most noticeable trait consists in an insatiable desire for medicines of all sorts and kinds. In Beluchistan, the main bulk of the population is known by the name of Beluchis, a nomad people, possessing no literature and very few traditions. They are a quiet and inoffensive race, with a strong distaste for work, and infanesely proud of being superbly ignorant. When asked a few questions as to distances or names of places, they tell you that they know nothing, and when asked how that is, reply: "Why should I know? I am a Beluchi!" which, if not convincing, is at any rate final. There is a strong mixture of negro blood, especially near the coast, which district is known as Makran. In Sarhad there is a tribe of Kurds, who were transported from the north-east corner of Persia by Shah Abbas, to guard his frontier, and who, not so long ago, raided almost to the gates of Teheran. Makran, indeed, being the first point where the sea was struck by all invaders from the north, and being furthermore on the route between India and Persia, contains the most mixed population in the world, thus forming a problem of great interest but one of surpassing difficulty for ethnographers. As to the history of these regions in very early times, nothing has, as yet, been discovered that can throw much light on the subject, but investigations made elsewhere form a base for conjecture and comparison. The lecturer devoted especial attention to the route and exploits of Alexander the Great and Marco Polo. In 1894, the lecturer's party was the first to follow what he claimed was the route selected by the Greek leader. Upon leaving Pahra or Fahraj, they followed the Bampur river to where it mingles its waters with those of the Halil Rud. Throughout the entire journey from Bampur to Rudbar, a distance of more than 150 miles—although to-day the only population consists of a few nomads—there were remains of villages and forts, that eloquently pointed to departed prosperity. After the death of Alexander, darkness again settled on South-Eastern Persia, which became in time part of the Parthian Empire. This great Power, which successfully crossed swords with the Roman legions, lasted approximately from the middle of the third century B. C. to the third century A. D. We then read that Ardeshir, son of Babek, a scion of the old Achemian race, and Satrap of Fars, then was but an appanage of the Caliph of Bagdad until Huiagu Khan, grandson of the great Chingiz Khan, overthrew their power, after which the Mongols were the supreme power in Asia. This occurred during the thirteenth century, but long before the great republic of Venice had been engaged in an overland trade which was carried right across Persia. So great was the influence of this commerce that, as late as this century, we read that Lieutenant (afterwards Sir Henry) Pottinger, the first explorer of Beluchistan took, as he quaintly puts it, a "store of Venetians" with him, when he started forth on his travels, while the only gold coin that the lecturer found in the country was a ducat bearing the stamp of the great Republic. It is at the latter end of the thirteenth century that the illustrious Marco Polo appears on the stage. He honoured Kerman twice, and the lecturer took up this great explorer's tale and sought to add just one more link to the chain of identification that the last decade has seen so swiftly forged. During the summer of 1895 the lecturer made a tour into the plateau region, lying to the south of of Kerman, so as to be able to investigate this question of Marco's route, by travelling over the district which has never been revisited since the great Venetian's journey. He thought they might fairly accept the present caravan route as that followed by the illustrious Marco. In conclusion, he mentioned that throughout his wanderings he had always been treated with the utmost courtesy by high and low, and he felt sure that nowhere else in the East is a stranger less subject to fanaticism or dislike.

HOW IT FEELS TO DIE IN A MINE.

A DOCTOR'S NOTES IN THE SNAEFELL MINE.

A CORRESPONDENT visited the scene of the Snaefell mining disaster on May 15. He wrote:—During this morning Dr. Le Neve Foster, Inspector of Mines, continued his tests as to the atmosphere between the 115 and 130 levels in the Snaefell mine, where the disaster occurred with a view to ascertaining if it was possible to recover the only body, that of Robert Kelly, remaining in the mine. The candles sent down alight burnt brightly at 115, but were extinguished at 130. At noon a party consisting of Dr. Foster, Inspector Williams, Captain Reddicliffe, Captain Kewley, William Corbett, Robert Cubbon, George Quayle, Henry Clague, Edward Corlett, Edwart Lawson, Henry Corlett, and John Cavanagh, descended the shaft. Some of the party proceeded to the landing of the ladder above the spot where the body was lying. They were enabled to get within twelve feet of it without being seriously affected by the gas. Dr. Foster then tested the air below, and as it was found to be very poisonous, he ordered that no man was to descend further. Kewley, however, volunteered to attempt a further descent, and went down a step or two on the next ladder with grappling-irons. He gently lowered the grappler, and swung it to and fro to try and catch the clothing of the body. Immediately the air was disturbed by the swinging the carbonic acid gas began to rise. Captain Kewley was at once overcome, and was hauled back to the landing. Those above were also affected seriously by the gas, but managed to get Captain Kewley into the box, and rang the signal for it to be brought to the surface. The box was jammed in the timbers of the sheathing at the 105, and for over one hour could not be moved.

In the meantime all those below had given themselves up for lost. After ringing for assistance as long as strength lasted, those of the party who still retained some energy managed to climb to the surface, and landed there in a hysterical condition. All the responsible mine officials were in the shaft, and only Dr. Miller, the medical officer, was in charge of the handful of men who had gathered at the mouth of the shaft. It was with the greatest difficulty that a rescue party could be got together, as there were so few miners present, but every one about the scene, even those locally unacquainted with the mine volunteered to render assistance, and a party of sixteen proceeded below. Captain Kewley was at length brought above ground, the box having been cleared by the relief party, and then the remainder of those of the first party who had not been able to reach the surface were one by one sent up in the box, some of them unconscious, and others in a very excited and hysterical state.

All the sufferers were rescued by half-past three, Dr. Foster being the last to come up, he being much recovered. His first act on reaching the surface, before allowing the doctor to treat him, was to make his final entry in his note-book, over thirty pages of which were covered with notes on the course of events below, made while he believed himself to be dying.

THE DOCTOR'S DIARY OF HIS SENSATIONS.

A correspondent had an interview with Dr. Foster as soon as he had sufficiently recovered. He was weak and exhausted. He stated that in all his official experience, extending over twenty-four years, he never had such a dreadful time or such a marvellous escape from death. Both he and Inspector Williams have suffered a good deal, but are now recovering. Dr Foster detailed the events of the morning, the descent of the mine, and other incidents up to the time when Captain Kewley said—"I am feeling bad. I must go up." "Then," said Dr Foster, "I immediately said, 'All hands up at once.' They climbed up to the 115 level, and put Captain Kewley in the box. We had got down near the 130. By this time we were all feeling very much exhausted by the efforts of climbing. We expected the box would return that took Captain Kewley up, but it did not come. I took my note-book out and commenced to write. I thought it would be just as well of me to improve the shining hour, though there was not much sunshine about it. I was making notes all the time. I commenced taking notes at 2 p.m. Still the box did not come down and I thought certainly it was up with all of us. By this time some of the men who felt better had climbed up, but most of us were not strong enough to do so. I was saying in my notes good-bye to all my people, and wrote—'We are all dying.—Yours, Clement. I fear we are all dying; no help coming'". Dr Foster went on to refer to their efforts to get out. He wrote—"The box does not come; in spite of all our ringing for help, it won't come. I wish the box would come. Captain Reddicliffe is struggling—no real pain. Good-bye. I feel as if I were sleeping. Again good-bye all."

"2-15 p.m.—We are all done. Oh for the box. It is held in the shaft." Proceeding to emphasise his feelings, he wrote in his note-book that they had taken all precautions, in the morning, and had been very cautious, and not foothardy. They did all for the best. Dr Foster then wrote a good-bye to his wife and children, and added—"It is really like a bad dream. No pain—no pain—for the benefit of others—no pain. I am glad that Jonas went away and that all of us have not perished."

At this stage Mr. Jones, who was in the room listening to Dr Foster's narration, had to leave very much affected.

At 2.35 Dr Foster wrote:—"Two of the party are all right. I think they are ringing. When is help coming? The box is gone. Four new men are coming. I don't feel bad. It is strange to write notes while we are dying. What a lot I have written. Captain Reddicliffe is about the worst. I think he will go first. While there is life there is hope—good old proverb. Send a note for more brandy; send for more help. The box has just gone up with Reddicliffe. Williams goes next. He has a sapital heart."

"2.45,—I have written a page. Kewley is a good fellow. There is life in the old horse yet. I feel as if I could sing. God is helping us. He has heard our prayer. My turn to go."

At 3.15 I got to the top."

On arriving at the surface and getting out of the box Dr Foster had his note-book in his hand, and insisted on making notes, weak and staggering as he was. His last entry was—"Dr Miller says I must be quiet, but I won't."

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 5TH OF JUNE, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratio of the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	Variation since 1st June to date.
Lahore	29.674	NE	2	97·6	73·1	45	...	0·87	+0·8
Sirsa	29·687	W	8	102·8	72·4	37	0·01	0·32	+0·2
Delhi	29·657	NW	8	103·7	84·5	30	...	0·10	−0·6
Agra	29·650	SW	6	101·0	81·7	40	...	0·01	−0·04
Cawnpore	29·617	NE	4	110·5	82·1	33	...	...	...
Allahabad	29·613	ESE	4	112·3	82·2	20	...	...	−0·20
Jhansi	29·643	Calm	1	110·2	82·4	20	...	...	−0·22
Jacobabad	29·657	ESE	5	111·8	86·0	25	...	...	...
Karachi	29·671	WSW	8	94·3	81·0	80	...	...	...
Jeypore	29·683	ENE	3	107·1	81·4	26	...	...	−0·08
Ajmere	29·671	W	7	101·4	81·0	36	0·05	...	...
Deesa	29·646	W	7	103·4	85·0	48	...	...	−0·03
Ahmedabad	29·651	NNW	7	103·3	86·0	44	...	...	...
Bhuj	29·662	NW	14	104·6	80·9	57	...	...	−0·08
Rajkot	29·683	NW	11	101·9	80·0	78	...	...	−0·20
Ghadechi	29·689	NNW	10	104·1	82·7	52	...	...	...
Veraval	29·674	NW	11	97·1	80·4	71	...	...	...
Neemuch	29·656	ENE	10	106·0	84·6	25	...	...	−0·13
Indore	29·641	N	5	104·5	79·1	24	...	...	−0·46
Sangor	29·601	ENE	9	107·3	86·1	48	...	...	−0·16
Jabalpore	29·605	NE	4	111·0	86·1	35	...	...	−0·35
Hoshangabad	29·624	NE	2	109·5	86·0	32	...	...	−0·43
Khandwa	29·651	NW	8	109·2	86·1	22	...	...	−0·40
Raipur	29·626	E	4	111·5	88·9	42	...	0·28	−0·11
Nagpur	29·695	WSW	4	112·2	91·0	25	...	...	−0·28
Amraoti	29·625	ENE	4	110·9	87·4	37	...	...	−0·53
Akola	29·682	WNW	4	111·7	87·6	34	...	...	−0·48
Surat	29·660	Calm	4	101·7	82·1	62	...	...	−0·29
Malegaon	29·647	NW	13	108·3	77·1	53	...	...	−0·49
Bombay	29·683	NW	12	93·4	83·4	76	...	...	−1·89
Poona	29·672	NW	10	103·0	75·3	56	...	...	−0·82
Ahmednagar	29·630	NE	15	104·3	73·4	48	...	...	...
Aurangabad	29·654	Calm	5	107·1	79·2	20	...	...	...
Sholapur	29·641	E	8	108·7	81·8	37	...	...	−0·33
Ratnagiri	29·689	NW	9	93·4	83·2	66	...	0·01	+4·0
Belgaum	29·689	WSW	15	92·2	77·4	84	0·07	0·73	+0·10
Goa	29·714	Calm	8	94·1	77·4	85	0·51	0·54	...
Karwar	29·726	SW	5	90·8	78·5	75	...	0·15	−5·48
Mangalore	29·705	SSE	3	90·3	80·4	78	...	1·20	−3·85
Calicut	29·721	SW	11	89·3	74·0	86	0·05	2·05	−2·57
Cochin	29·739	SW	8	88·8	77·1	90	1·09	4·19	+0·94
Bangalore	29·730	W	8	88·8	67·8	90	0·10	0·10	−0·83
Secunderabad	29·653	SW	10	107·2	82·7	55	...	0·02	−0·68
Masulipatam	29·671	SE	8	94·6	82·9	79	...	0·01	−0·63
Bellary	29·702	Calm	8	99·7	74·8	54	0·17	0·47	+0·11
Cuddapah	29·664	NW	6	105·2	81·6	61	0·12	0·29	−0·53
Madras	29·695	E	9	95·4	81·5	71	...	2·12	+1·79
Coimbatore	29·778	W	4	93·4	77·3	61	...	...	−0·27
Trichinopoly	29·672	WNW	5	101·1	76·4	68	1·19	1·19	+0·91
Negapatam	29·675	SW	10	94·0	81·4	66	...	...	−0·27
Colombo	29·756	WSW	10	86·5	76·5	84	0·65	2·58	+0·74
Aden	29·619	E	7	99·3	88·3	83	...	...	...

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·00 (0·00); G. T. H.=0·00 (0·00); St. G. H.=0·00 (0·00); C. P.=0·00 (0·00).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Jhansi, Allahabad, Akola and Secunderabad, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution is somewhat irregular, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds on the Malabar Coast are cyclonic, while they are very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles per hour at Malegaon and 12 at Akola. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal at Trichinopoly, Secunderabad, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Malegaon Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur, Raipur, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Indore and Allahabad, and the minimum similarly so at Neemuch, Jubbulpore, Khandwa, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Secunderabad and Coimbatore. The highest temperature in the shade was 114° at Allahabad and the lowest 53° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are small, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in several places. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Trichinopoly (1·19"), and Cochin (1·09"), light to moderate showers at Colombo, Cuddapah, Bellary and Goa, and a few drops at Sirsa, Belgaum, Calicut and Bangalore. The abnormal chart indicates the existence of a low pressure area on and off the Malabar Coast in Ceylon and at and about Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and to the west of Colombo over the sea, where the weather is capricious and slightly unsettled. Conditions are favourable for local rain in Ceylon, on the Malabar Coast, in the Madras Presidency, and at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency. Yesterday's telegram from the Seychelles states: "Barometer 29·843O" light south-east trades, light to moderate showers, and wind direction more unsteady than usual." The pressure difference between Colombo and the Seychelles is increasing since the 3rd instant, and winds over the sea lying beween the two places are increasing in force. The mail steamer India left Aden on the 30th May, and reports having experienced up to Longitude 56° E. light variable winds and passing clouds; thence to Longitude 62° E. moderate to fresh north-easterly and east-south-easterly winds and occasional passing light rain squalls; to arrival on the morning of the 4th light south-easterly and north-westerly winds and light south-west swell.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 4th June, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 4 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches 29·665
Temperature of the Air	degrees 87·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·3
Dew Point	77·2
Relative humidity of Air	·738
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day)	degrees 93·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	83·3
General Directions of wind*	WNW, NW, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 284

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THE Chamber of Commerce has addressed the Bengal Government calling attention to the ridiculously inadequate sentence passed by the Deputy Magistrate of Nilphamari on the miscreant who attempted to wreck the Darjeeling mail near Domar station the other day. The Committee wish to know whether the Government intend to institute an inquiry into the matter and whether any steps are being taken to prevent similar outrages. The Local Government has moved in the case, which came up before Justices Ghose and Rampini on Wednesday. It seems that the police sent up the case under a section of the Railway Act that made it triable exclusively by the Court of Sessions, but the Deputy Magistrate took it upon himself to change the section of the charge and tried the case himself with the result already known. Their Lordships issued a rule on the District Magistrate to show cause why the sentence should not be enhanced, and called for the records.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Heronspool, 1,830 tons, Captain H S Smith, will sail to-day for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's s s Mazagon, 3,279 tons, Captain Andrews, arrived in harbour yesterday from Singapore (27th May), with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Onipenta, 3,420 tons, Captain E Stabbing, sailed on Saturday last for Galle, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Oolobaria, 3,420 tons, Captain J Pearson, sailed on Saturday last for Galle, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Canara, 1,210, Captain E Stabb, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar (23rd May), with a general cargo and Mr Cretton, Mr Kisingsing and 75 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Virava, 2,153 tons, Captain F. Herrington, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Rangoon (23rd May) via Colombo, with a cargo of rice and timber.

THE s s Akbar, 1,441 tons, Captain G Baldwin, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Mauritius (23rd May), with a cargo of sugar. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Hajee C Joosub.

THE s s Jupiter, 2,199 tons, Captain C Vasey, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta (24th May) with a cargo of 5,000 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

THE P and O Co's s s Coromandel 4,051 tons, Captain F H Seymour, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, (15th May) via Colombo, with her Majesty's China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr P D Mistry, Mr E T Smith, Mr M D Mistry and 4 dock.

THE s s Heafee, 373 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Maculla (27th May) via Shore, with a general cargo, 4 cabin and 40 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Allana Munjee.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 752 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed on Saturday last for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr C T Burke, Mr E Fido, Mrs G Brown, Mr M Rustamjee, Band Master Beever and wife and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Dido	3127	Watson	Hull	...	9-6 F M & Co
C	Kerbella	1465	Boon	Delagoa Bay	7-6	M M & Co
E	Ganges	4206	Creery	Aden	18-6	P & O Co
N	Mukta Maru	2253	Hinz	Japan	10-6	N Y K Kaisha
P	Neptune	2178	Walters	Antwerp	8-6	J M & Co
Q	Heronspool	1865	Smith	Marseilles	4-6	W A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri	820	Adam	Shepherd & Co
Kaveri	553	Esmail	Do.
Ponani	552	Ahmed	Bhownagar 5-6 Do.
Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	City of London	3668	Whink	Karachi	...7-6	F Forbes
2	Methly Hall	2245	McQuarrie	Mar. & Genoa	8-6	E Bates
3	Kola	498	Shepherd	Karachi	...	M M & Co
4	Letimbro	1400	Belaito	China	8-6	F Messari
5	Shannon	2350	Watkins	Aden	...	46 P & O Co
6	Mirzapore	2168	Wickendon	China	10-6	P & O Co
9	Vindobona	2939	Bellen	Trieste	7-6	A L S N Co
12	India	4960	Brissoe	London	25-6	P & O Co
15	Orion	182	Clough	C Muscherjee & Sons		

HARBOUR WALL.

Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi ..5-6 M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·2s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle, continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba Meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·2s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Heafee s	Nacoda	Maculla, May 27.
	Jupiter s	Vasey	Calcutta, May 24.
	Virawa s	Herrington	Rangoon, May 23.
	Akbar s	Baldwin	Mauritius, May 23.
6	Golden Cross s	Thomas	Middlesbro, May 5.
	Coromandel s	Seymour	Shanghai, May 15.
	Canara s	Stabb	Zanzibar, May 23.
	Florida s	Young	Calcutta, May 25.
	Mazagon s	Andrews	Singapore, May 27.
	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi, June 4.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi.
	Onipenta s	Stebbing	Galle.
	Oolobaria s	Pearson	Galle.

The steamer Heronspool, Captain Smith, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last for Marseilles.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Virawa, for Calcutta, &c.
" India, for London, &c.
" Nevasa, for Calcutta, &c.
" Gisela, for Trieste, &c.
*To arrive.

KARACHI.

May. ARRIVALS.

25	Kilwa s	Achison	Persian Gulf.
	Assyria s	Simpson	Bombay.
	Dwarka s	Tice	Do.
	Salamuti s	Fakira	Do.
28	Dumra s	Russell	Do.
31	Claverhill s	Bigley	Do.

May. DEPARTURES.

25	Kilwa s	Achison	Bombay.
	Assyria s	Simpson	Persian Gulf.
	Salamuti s	Fakira	Bombay.
28	Dwarka s	Tice	Do.
28	City of Dublin s	Ral	Antwerp & Hamburg
	Dumra s	Russell	Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S. S. Claverhill, Bigley, D. Graham & Co., for Marseilles.

CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVALS.

1	Steinberger s	Albrecht	Middlesbro, April 18.
2	Eridan s	Cailland	Madras, May 29.

DEPARTURES.

June 1.—Steamers Pundua, Bezwada and Voluto.
June 2.—Steamers Java, Clan Buchanan and Gulf of Lions.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of London s—46 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 25 bales wool, 75 bales goat hair, W and A Graham and Co; 40 bales wool, B Hurbhum; 21 bales wool, Lilbhecamchand; 13 bales wool, Heerjee Monsel; 42 bales wool, R Amerchand; 12 bales wool, Ebjee Sewjee; 75 bales wool, M Lalljee; 40 bales wool, K Khooshall; 62 cwt gum, Govindjee Sojpal; 4 bales wool, A Jaffer.

Neptune s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 49 bales goat hair, The South Indian Export Co; 400 bales cotton fly, H E Reade and Sons; 115 bales hemp, Abdul Hussein S Camrudin, 288 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Neptune s—20 cwt gum, Rustomjee C Patell.
Imaum s—9,995 cwt rapeseed, 990 cwt mustardseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Dido s—13,022 cwt rapeseed, 8,997 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Imaum s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,750 bales cotton, 4,018 cwt rapeseed, 10998 cwt poppyseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,001 cwt poppy seed, Owen and Okell.

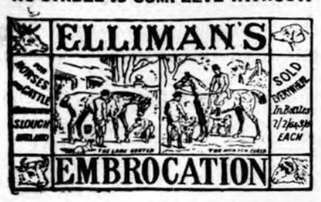
FOR HULL.

Dido s—9981 cwt myrabollams, W Kipp.

FOR G

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT.



For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts. Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
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Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

Established in Paris 1770. 40 Prize Medals.
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"Reviving Sweets repair the mind's decay."—*Pope.*
Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.
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In Packets and Tins.
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SUPERIOR CHOCOLATE,
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Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.
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A superior eating Chocolate in handsome horseshoe boxes.
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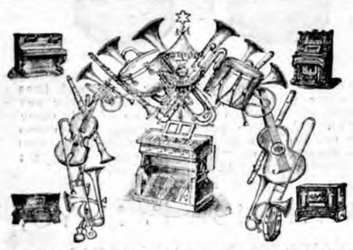
HIGH LIFE BONBONS,
The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.
"REVIVISCENT" CHOCOLATE,
Invented and prepared chiefly for use in cases where sugar is considered harmful. Guaranteed without sugar or farinaceous substances. (Vide *Lancet.*)
Agents:—Hind & Davison, Lahore;



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SAUCE.
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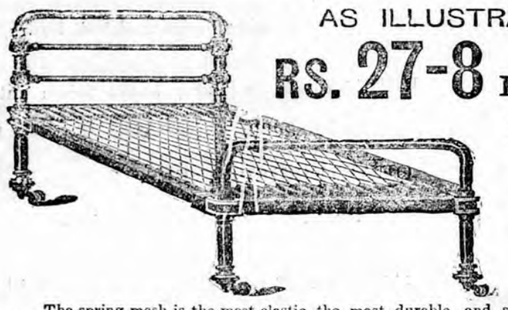
FOR Camp & Bungalows.



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Length, 6 ft. 6 inches by 3ft. wide, by 19 inches high, 1¾ inch by 1⅝ inch sides and ⅝ inch cross rails, weight about 65 lbs., all parts are Japanned best and Black.
The "Lawson Tait" Bedstead meshes are guaranteed for 14 years, and any part giving way in use during that time will be replaced free of charge by the makers.
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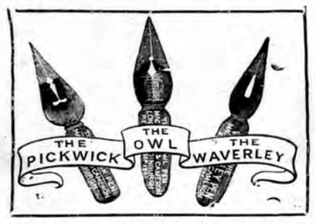

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They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
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The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.
Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

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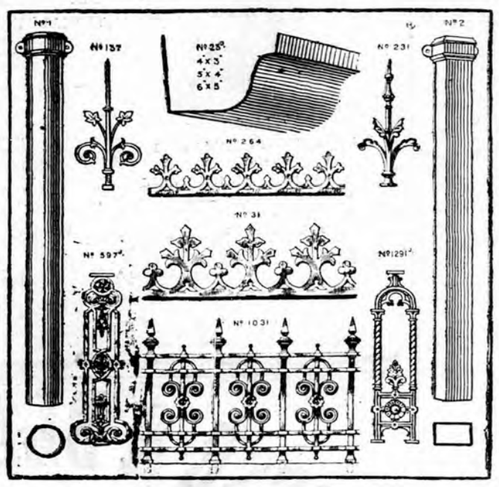

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WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS
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COMMISSION STABLE OPPOSITE BYCULLA CLUB.

Horses! Horses!
Carriages! Carriages!

A LARGE number of Horses has remained unsold up to now, in consequence of the prevalence of Plague in Bombay. As it has now almost ceased, and as the dealers are very anxious to go to their native country, a good opportunity offers itself to intending purchasers. Amongst the Horses are, Walers, Arabs, Persians, Hiratee, Egyptian, Racers, Chargers, Hunters, Polo-pony, and Remounts. Walers trained to saddle Single and Double Harness.

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Arms and Ammunitions of all sorts. To be had at Chukla Street, No. 101.
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GUARD AGAINST CONTAGION BY USING CHLOROL-MARYE.

THIS preparation is a concentrated solution to be used in making any quantity of disinfectant. It is composed by a patented process, tested in the laboratories of the Paris School of Medicine, rendering CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE ("THE ONLY SUBSTANCE THAT DESTROYS ALL KINDS OF MICROBES WITH THEIR GERMS," PASTEUR) easy to handle, stable and more energetic, and allowing it to be used under *unique* conditions of *cheapness*, accurate measurement, economy of transport and storage.

CHLOROL-MARYE, or BLUE CHLOROL, *is therefore the most certain, practical and by far the cheapest antiseptic-disinfectant.*

Adopted by the Department of Public Hygiene, the Minister of the Colonies and the Health Boards of Havre, Rouen, Nice, &c., &c. The Bank of France and many other Public Institutions.

Sold by all Chemists in Bombay.
Price for House Disinfection, Rs. 2-8 per bottle; for Toilet Use, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2 Perfumed.

The daily use of antiseptics is indispensable for destroying the injurious germs which occasion contagious and infectious diseases.

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MANUFACTURED BY US
At our Large Factory at Cairo (Egypt).
BRANCHES AND GRAND DEPOTS:
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20, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.
72, MERCHANT STREET, RANGOON.
Agents in all Principal Places in the World.

OUR WELL-KNOWN BRANDS.

Rs. 5-8 per 100. Rs. 4-4 per 100. Rs. 3-12 per 100. Rs. 3-8 per 100. Rs. 3-4 per 100. Rs. 2-13 per 100.

The above illustrations show the exact sizes and lengths of the brands of Cigarettes manufactured by us and the marks thereon. They are the only genuine and high-class Egyptian Cigarettes made of pure and unadulterated tobacco of good flavour. They are of excellent quality throughout.

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED

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Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.
THE ONLY AWARD **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS** AT CHICAGO, 1893.
Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.
Numbers for use by Bankers
Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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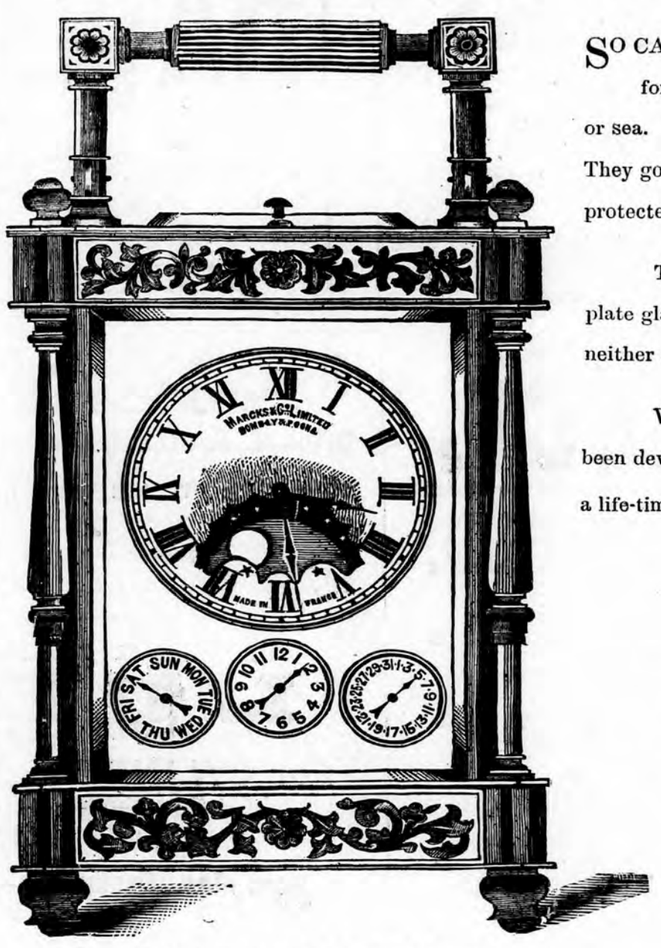

The above illustrates a Carriage Clock full size, it is beautifully enamelled in the finest Parisian enamelling, is a quarter Repeater, Calendar showing day and date of month, with phases of the moon, and also is an Alarum. Complete in strong portable leather case, Rs. 385.

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The frames are of solid bronze, richly gilded or nickelled or enamelled, having thick plate glass panels all round, with polished bevelled edges, and fitted so accurately that neither dust nor damp can enter.

We have now on hand a very fine collection of the above. Special attention has been devoted to the mechanism of these excellent time-keepers, rendering them useful for a life-time.

TIME PIECES (non-strikers), Rs. 35, Rs. 50 and Rs. 85.

CLOCKS, striking hours and half hours, Rs. 125, Rs. 135 and Rs. 140.

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REPEATER with ALARUM, Rs. 420.

CLOCK with REPEATER, CENTRE SECONDS and ALARUM, Rs. 200.

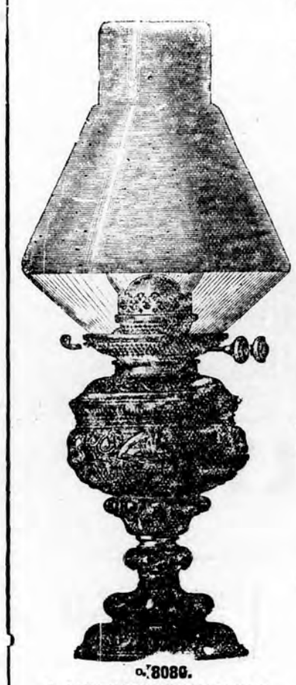
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

R. DITMAR'S

STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF LAMPS AND LANTERNS.

THE BEST SELECTED STOCK IN INDIA FOR STORM & PUNKAHPROOF STORM & PUNKAHPROOF OF EVERY KIND.

PRICES EXCEPTIONALLY LOW.



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Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

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"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

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Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.

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POCKET FIELD GLASSES.

Rs. 25.

These Widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful glass and measures only 4 3-16 inches by 2¾ inches.

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